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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 034 Supp 045 *19 February 1980*

Reportage on Events in Iran

Spokesman Denies Reported Approval of Commission 1
Bani-Sadr on UN Commission 1
Tehran Cites News Agencies 1
AFP on Composition of Commission 2
Student Statement No 101 2
Bani-Sadr on Students 4
Commentary Discusses U.S. Support for 'Fragile' Regimes 5
'Imperialist' Moves in Gulf 6
Montazeri Receives American People's Delegation 7
Departure of Delegation 7
Student on Delegation's Visit 7
BBC on Hostages, Delegation 8
Protest Lodged Over Canadian Embassy Activities 8
More on Canadian Embassy 9
Khomeyni Names Bani-Sadr Commander in Chief 10
Bani-Sadr Arrives in Tehran With General Shadmehr 10
Bani-Sadr Interviewed by Italian Television on Situation 10
Bani-Sadr Azadi Stadium Speech 11
More on Bani-Sadr Speech 14
Bani-Sadr on Hostages' Release 14
Bani-Sadr Athens Television Interview 15
Bani-Sadr on Students' Ouster 19
Bani-Sadr Speech 20
Interview With Algerian Radio 21
Khomeyni To Leave Hospital by 22 February 22
Ayatollah Shirazi Visit 22
More Meetings With Khomeyni 22
Commentary Reviews 'Historic' Khomeyni Message 23
Qotbzadeh Warns Against Soviet, U.S. Aggression 24
Qotbzadeh Meeting at Vatican 25
Qotbzadeh on Commission's Investigation 25
Qotbzadeh's Arrival in Paris 26
Qotbzadeh Paris Interview 26
Qotbzadeh Meeting With French Minister 27
Possible Questioning of Hostages 27
Withdrawal From EURODIF Company 28
BBC Report 28
Paris Report on Interview 28
Qotbzadeh Addresses Church Service 29
Qotbzadeh Meeting With Priest 30
Qotbzadeh Postpones Return Trip 30
AFP on Qotbzadeh Remarks 30

Bakhtiar Interviewed on Paris Radio 17 February 31
Beheshti Interviewed on Demand for Shah's Return 32
[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 12 Feb]
Khomeyni Discusses Elections With Revolution Council 37
Remarks by Muslim Brotherhood Representative Reported 37
Revolution Congress Ends, Resolution Issued 38
Demonstrations Against Khomeyni's Party Reported 38
INA: JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Staff Reports Threats 38
Iraqi Youth Organization Pledges Allegiance to Khomeyni 39
Activities of Mobilization Week Begin 19 Feb 39
Army Complaints Commission Issues Statement 40
Army Court Orders End to Sit-In by Army Personnel 40
End of Sit-In 41
Joint Military Staff Chief Congratulates Bani-Sadr 41
Piranshah District Officer Tenders Resignation 41
Pollution in Tehran Reaches Dangerous Level 41
Copper Plant Begins Experimental Operation 42
Bani-Sadr Issues Warnings to Kurds, Protesting Soldiers 42
Inquiry Into Kamyaran Clashes 43
Montazeri on Kordestan 43
Iraqi Attempts To Create Unrest 44
Meeting With Special Mission 44

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED APPROVAL OF COMMISSION

JN161850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1732 GMT 16 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran has denied a report saying that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has announced that Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, and the Islamic Revolution Council have ratified the formation of an international commission to investigate the crimes of the deposed shah.

The spokesman said: How can the imam ratify the formation of this commission when it has not yet been formed nor its members named?

The spokesman brought to mind that in the coming 2 days, the members of the aforementioned commission will be appointed by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Bani-Sadr on UN Commission

NC171927 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 17 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 17 (AFP)--The release of the U.S. Embassy hostages here will require more than a condemnation by an international commission of the ex-shah and the role of the United States in supporting him, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today.

The Iranian president's comments came shortly after a United Nations spokesman in New York announced that the composition of the international commission to investigate Iranian grievances against the shah only needed Iranian approval before it could be announced.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, speaking after a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council here, however avoided all questions on Iran's attitude to the composition and mandate of the commission.

Tehran Cites News Agencies

LD182216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] UPI has reported that five members of the commission of inquiry into the crimes of the deposed shah, appointed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, will probably leave for Tehran tomorrow. Waldheim has so far avoided official confirmation of these five persons as members of this commission.

UPI reports that the United States has accepted selection of this distinguished international jury from France, Algeria, Syria, Venezuela and Sri Lanka to investigate the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. UN sources have said that it is expected that Iran will soon announce its view on this matter, too.

According to an AP report, members of the Sri Lanka Foreign Ministry have today confirmed that Hector Wilfred Jayewardene, brother of the president of Sri Lanka, has been appointed as a candidate member of the commission for investigating the crimes of the deposed shah. He is a famous lawyer in Sri Lanka and has met with the foreign minister of that country for talks and an exchange of views. Jayewardene, who is 65, holds several international positions, including: the presidency of the Asian Law Society, associate membership in the Society for Prevention of Racial Discrimination and he is a member of the Society for Protection of Minorities of the UN Human Rights Commission.

AFP reports that Jayewardene will leave Colombo tonight for Geneva in order to participate in the commission for investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Jayewardene said: This commission will start its work in Tehran, as soon as it is officially confirmed by the Iranian Government.

AFP on Composition of Commission

NC180850 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 18 Feb 80 NC

[Nick Phythian report]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 18 (AFP)--Iran has yet to make a final decision on the composition of a United Nations sponsored commission to investigate Iranian grievances against the ousted shah, Revolutionary Council spokesman Hasan Habibi said today.

The Revolutionary Council, Iran's supreme governing body, would consider the matter again once it had received a report from Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, he added. Mr. Qotbzadeh was expected to return here tomorrow from Paris after a European tour that also took him to Athens and Rome.

A UN spokesman in New York said yesterday that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had selected the five members of the commission, a move seen as a step towards the release of the American Embassy hostages here. The U.S. had agreed to the choice but Iran's decision was awaited, the spokesman added.

Mr. Habibi said that the best place for the commission to convene, if it wanted to call the hostages as witnesses, would be here in Tehran. The decision on whether to call the hostages or not would rest with the commission itself, he added.

Mr. Habibi said that the mandate of the commission, as he understood it, would be to make recommendations on three questions. These were the extradition of the shah, the return to Iran of his wealth and that of his family from every country in the world, and "perhaps a recommendation" on the release of the 50 hostages who have been in captivity since November 4.

Mr. Habibi however drew a clear distinction between the work of the commission and the resolution of the hostages crisis. He stressed that the release of the hostages depended essentially on U.S. acceptance of conditions laid down by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. These conditions call for American recognition of past interference in Iran's internal affairs and undertakings not to interfere in the future and not to block Iranian attempts to secure the return of the shah and his wealth.

Student Statement No 101

LD161920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Statement No 101 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, issued 16 February--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Great and dear people of Azarbayjan, may they be praised to the Lord almighty: Be aware that you are not alone on this road of righteousness, independence and the quest for freedom in the protection of the glorious Koran. The message of Imam Khomeyni to the noble people of Azarbayjan on the occasion of the uprising of 18 February 1978 said that the bloody uprising and the movement of the lively and brave Tabriz and of the dignified and courageous Muslims of Azarbayjan gave new strength to the magnificent Islamic Revolution and to the unity of the fabric of the oppressed nation of Iran.

This uprising took place after the sincere and Islamic march in the holy city of Qom, the city of uprising, on the 40th day of its glory-inspiring martyrs. No matter how much the butchering Pahlavi regime and the chambers of the Senate and Consultative Assembly, which were obedient to the runaway Mohammad Reza, described the respected and pious people of Azarbayjan as a faithless gang of thugs who had come to Iran from (?abroad). They were unable to repress your brave movement. Your uprising, O dear people of Azarbayjan, gave such impetus to the movement that our great leader, Imam Khomeyni, could foresee our victory in its wake. And he said to you, the respected people of Azarbayjan: I have hope, the hope of final victory.

In the history of this land, and with the study of the history of the movements of the oppressed nation of Iran, this was the first time that you destroyed the pages of oppression and crime with your magnificent movement and your giving up of martyrs on the path of righteousness. It was you, the brave people of Azarbayjan, who rose up and made the sacrifice during the constitutional period in order to destroy despotism, prevent petty self-interest and the selfishness of the ruling criminals. The glorious nation of Iran will never forget the memory of its epic-writing sons of that period nor the memory of the outstanding individuals of that time like Shaykh Mohammad Khiyabani.

Praise to such a lively and alert people!

Glory to the alert Azerbaijanis, the frontline troops of Islam and of Iran.

Until yesterday, the brave nation of Iran under the leadership of the great leader, Imam Khomeyni, was fighting against the blood-sucking murderers and puppets of America. You, with your bloody uprising, showed the way for the continuation of the road in the aftermath of the valiant uprising of Qom by the light of our martyred and blood-drenched witnesses.

Now it is not just the nation of Iran, but the nation of Islam which is in a fierce battle face to face with criminal America, this century's mother of corruption. Just as the nation with the weapon of martyrdom destroyed the regime of the devil of 2,500 years, it will be able to get back its No 1 enemy of yesterday, the killer Mohammad Reza, from its No 1 enemy of today, the criminal America. Be assured that by having the American spies in our hands we are in a position of initiative and strength. However much America may have vast and varied resources, including its military potential, it will still be unable to ignore the decisive desire of the imam and the great nation of Iran, which is based upon the return of the killer Mohammad Reza and his plundered wealth.

Today, regardless of how much the clutches of the man-eating wolves and the plundering criminals have been deprived of access to the life-giving arteries of the Islamic nation, we should still realize that the victory of Iran will not be achieved until [word indistinct] the hand of the plundering and oppressive superpowers, especially America, is removed from this nation, and until the glorious nation of Iran has freed itself from its political, military, economic and cultural entanglement.

Today the world of Islam is awaiting the full fruition of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. (?The fighters for) liberty and freedom and the powerful protectors of Islam as well, with the help of God and their own determined will, will be able to cleanse the (?nation) of the pollution of the plundering criminals and the world's oppressors.

Following the path of the destruction of the oppressors and the destruction of anti-God and inhuman systems under the slogan, "There Is No God But Allah," and reflecting the chant of, "God Is Great." are the greatest possible victories in the world. [sentence as heard]

Together with full support for your vast and vigorous demonstrations, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of 18 February, we declare that the counterrevolution, especially the deviationist Islamic People's Party, intends to cause disturbances on this great day in Azarbayjan, in particular in some of the cities in the area. Naturally it will be forceably neutralized with your alertness and preparedness, O brothers and sisters, and it will be destroyed. The time when the counterrevolution could impose something upon our noble nation with the use of force has passed. The unified nation of Iran with its preparedness, both in terms of spirit and in military terms, will not only overcome deviation and attack counterrevolution, but it is ready for battle with the superpowers. Every day its readiness increases. We pray to God almighty for the unified fabric of the Islamic nation and the complete health and long life of the noble imam of the nation, and the destruction of criminal America.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Bani-Sadr on Students

NC161700 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 16 Feb 80 NC

[Nick Phythian dispatch]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 16 (AFP)--The Islamic students holding 50 Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy here must return to their university faculties and must not interfere in affairs of state, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today in a hard-hitting statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY. "They are brothers and we love them well, but that is not in any way affected with affairs of state. They must not intervene," he said.

His comments, reported in the newspaper KEYHAN, come in the wake of a 20-minute meeting he had yesterday with Iranian spiritual guide Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the man who holds the key to the release of the hostages. The meeting was the longest he has had with the 79-year-old guide of the Iranian Revolution since he was hospitalized with heart trouble more than three weeks ago.

The Iranian president said that the release of the hostages, who have been held since November 4, depended on a favourable American response to three conditions.

"I have said it in French, English and Persian. When we have seen that the United States is agreed to our proposals, we will begin taking steps to prepare for the release of the hostages," he added.

"When the United States has prepared the way, then the release of the hostages will be possible," he said.

The Iranian president's three conditions are American recognition of past interference in Iran and undertaking not to intervene in the future and not to raise obstacles to Iranian attempts to secure the extradition of the shah--now exiled in Panama--and his wealth.

"The Americans must drop their plot and we will see afterwards what we can do then," he said. But he dismissed reports that he had a secret plan for the release of the hostages that he had discussed with Ayatollah Khomeyni. "All that we have said is out in the open. There are not secrets," he said.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES U.S. SUPPORT FOR 'FRAGILE' REGIMES

JN151817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Feb 80 JN

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] The current visit to the region by Donald McHenry, U.S. envoy to the United Nations, which has so far taken him to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon--and which may also take him to three other states, possibly Syria, Jordan and Israel--aims at entrenching the imperialist hegemony over the region and at preserving vital U.S. interests in it.

Through its widely spread intelligence organs, the United States achieved--or was about to achieve--a high percentage of its aims. It destroyed the Palestinian resistance in Jordan and Lebanon. It made the Egyptian regime sign total peace and normalize relations with the Zionist enemy. It also forced the other Arab states to give up the idea of resisting or confronting Israel. It insured the flow of oil and went on storing it in wells dug in its lands.

The U.S. influence was getting stronger daily until the eruption of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This revolution toppled the greatest citadel of U.S. imperialism: the agent shah's regime. This revolution shook the entire area and threatened U.S. influence and interests both on the level of oil and that of the Palestine issue. This revolution revived the spirit of revolution in all the oppressed peoples subject to the pro-American agent regimes, whether in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Gulf or other regions.

The Islamic Revolution earthquake hit the greatest and strongest U.S. edifices, beginning with Iraq, which is witnessing a huge popular revolutionary uprising, and continuing to Saudi Arabia, which has witnessed and is still witnessing the greatest of popular uprisings in Mecca and the eastern region. Some news reports received from there say that workers' strikes are now taking place in the port of Al-Jubayl, a large industrial complex. Moreover, Friday prayers were canceled in Ad-Dammam after news had circulated that 'Abd al-'Aziz (Jimbaz) was under house arrest in Medina. This cancellation came out of fear of mosque demonstrations. In addition to all this, there are continuous arrests, demonstrations and protests in Al-Qatif.

As for Bahrain, huge demonstrations were staged there on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. These demonstrations expressed support for the revolution and condemnation of the United States. Some news reports say that the national defense forces clashed with the demonstrators and that thes forces then split and some joined the people. Similarly, some news reports received from Oman say strikes and sit-ins are now being staged in the region of Ruhud, particularly in mosques, in protest over deteriorating economic conditions and over the fierce American and British hegemony over Oman.

This Islamic revolutionary earthquake is expected to get stronger and extend to other regions. Therefore, the United States has rushed to resist this earthquake. It has gone on bolstering its relations with agent regimes and offering them military aid, opening bases and getting facilities. In this respect the U.S. Defense Department told the U.S. Congress yesterday that it intends to sell ammunition worth $77.5 million to Saudi Arabia.

The Pentagon statement said that this bargain is aimed at strengthening Saudi Arabia's defenses. The United States recently got military facilities on the Omani island of Masira as well as other facilities in Kenya and Egypt and secret military facilities in Iraq.

After the downfall of the shah's regime, the United States suggested to the Ba'th regime in Iraq the need to protect the fragile regimes which are crumbling in the Gulf from their people's anger and to conclude security agreements with them as well as extending the Ba'thist espionage and intelligence networks to the entire region. The United States also incited its agents in Lebanon to ignite the situation anew in the north, south and Beirut and to drag the resistance to a new battle that will exhaust its powers and potentials and thus prevent it from fighting the Zionist enemy or foiling the Camp David plot. This is aimed at making the resistance yield to the Zionist and U.S. will.

'Imperialist' Moves in Gulf

JN161022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 16 Feb 80 JN

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] What is behind the imperialist moves in the Gulf? The region witnessed in the first half of January active diplomatic moves. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington toured the region's states and visited Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. A U.S. congressional delegation also visited Oman on 11 January. On 15 January King Husayn left Oman, concluding his Gulf tour during which he visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

From the statements of the visiting delegations and officials it becomes clear that Afghanistan and the Soviet military expansion in it was the common issue which gathered Britain, the United States and Jordan together in the same place and time.

These Western diplomatic moves were for the purpose of dealing with the sudden developments resulting from the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and coordinating efforts on the steps which ought to be taken vis-a-vis Soviet expansion in the region. This Red danger [words indistinct] which was played up by the Western media for some hidden reason, has prompted Western imperialism and its agents to embark on open moves to secure a foothold or establish military bases in the region linked to the Western camp.

The Jordanian ambassador to Oman said that the two monarchs Qabus and Husayn dealt in their talks with current international issues, headed by the situation in Afghanistan. It is noteworthy that King Husayn was the first to send his forces to Dhofar to help Qabus eradicate the Omani revolution. He has also carried out other military tasks in the interests of U.S. imperialism.

Thus, we can see the denominator between these delegations which came to the Gulf under the same cover and [word indistinct] used by the United States to justify its military presence in the region. Moreover, the delegations' mission was both diplomatic and military as well as to coordinate between the governments of the Gulf, Turkey and Pakistan to establish an Islamic-U.S. military pact between these states and so the United States can obtain military facilities after the word "military base" has become (?provocative) to the people.

But, since the success of the Muslim people in Iran, the region's peoples are becoming forceful and have begun to have an impact on all U.S. imperialist schemes and equations in the region. Therefore, there is a great hope that our Islamic peoples will thwart all treasonous plots and imperialist schemes in the region, including the formation of U.S. pacts and the granting of military bases to it in the region.

MONTAZERI RECEIVES AMERICAN PEOPLE'S DELEGATION

JN152032 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Ayatollah Montazeri today received the members of the American people's delegation currently visiting Iran at the invitation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Addressing the delegation, Ayatollah Montazeri said: What you have learned is only a very small part of the crimes committed by the deposed shah, who was supported by U.S. imperialism.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: At the time when the prisons were packed with detainees, and I personally was being beaten up and tortured, the press carried a statement by Mohammad Pahlavi claiming that there were no political detainees in Iranian prisons, that there were no signs of torture and that the only detainees in Iranian prisons were terrorists and communists. I was not a terrorist or a communist. Yet, I was detained because I defended the families of the detainees who fought injustice and defended their religion and people.

Ayatollah Montazeri continued: Like the Iranians, the Americans are an oppressed people, because they do not control their own destiny. Bloodsucking Zionism has turned the American people into a toy in its hand. The Americans are using their funds to crush the peoples of the Third World.

Departure of Delegation

LD161956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The representatives of the U.S. nation who had been guests of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy since last week, after seeing the crimes of America and the deposed regime of the shah of Iran, left our country this morning. The members of that group donated some money for aiding the flood victims in Khuzestan before leaving the country.

Student on Delegation's Visit

NC171520 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 17 Feb 80 NC

[Nick Phythian report]

[Excerpts] Tehran, Feb 17 (AFP)--This weekend 49 Americans left here for home after more than a week of intensive personal contact with the Islamic students holding 50 of their fellow countrymen hostage at the U.S. Embassy here for 14 weeks, most of them totally cut off from the world throughout their ordeal.

A student spokesman contacted today said "among them are honest people, including the representatives of the blacks, the red Indians, the oppressed people, who can understand us."

The spokesman added: "They can go to their country and tell what they have seen and what we are calling for and translate it for their people."

BBC on Hostages, Delegation

TA171631 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Excerpt] The protesters [staging a sit-in at Tehran University], who include junior officers from the air force, are demanding that Islamic councils should be set up in the armed forces. They are also calling for the continuation of a recent purge of the armed forces, but are demanding the reinstatement of a number of their colleagues who, they feel, have been unjustly removed.

In an interview about the seige of the American Embassy in Tehran, the Iranian president, Mr Bani-Sadr, said that the United States would have to condemn its past policy towards Iran before the hostages could be released. Mr Bani-Sadr said the Americans would also have to undertake not to intervene again in Iran's affairs and promise not to create obstacles to the prosecution of what he called criminals of the old regime. He added that he opposed holding hostages on humanitarian and legal grounds but, from a political point of view, it was another matter. It was not Iran that began violating the international rules but the United States.

A delegation of nearly 50 American radicals who just returned home after meeting the students holding the hostages said there would be very little movement in the situation until the United States admitted involvement with the shah's regime.

Iran has barred journalists from its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. They have been officially informed that they have been barred from the border province and from the provinces of Azarbayjan and Khorasan, at the request of the provincial governors. Khorasan was closed to correspondents last month, after the governor-general complained that Western journalists were crossing illegally into Afghanistan to make contact with anti-government rebels.

PROTEST LODGED OVER CANADIAN EMBASSY ACTIVITIES

LD161308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from the representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canada, Dr 'Adeli, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canada, yesterday went to the Canadian External Affairs Secretariat to hand over the Iranian Government's strong official protest against the activities of the Canadian Embassy in Tehran and while meeting and having talks with the political under secretaries there, he handed over Iran's strongly worded note, registered [presumably cabled] his own protest to the United Nations and the International Court in The Hague, referred to Canada's meaningless, offensive and scandalous action as being tantamount to an abuse of the Iranian's trust and diplomatic immunity and called it a violation of Iran's sovereignty and interference in Iran's internal affairs. In his note he identified Canada as a partner in crime with the imperialists.

Iran also rejected Canada's excuse to the effect that its embassy's action was prompted by humanitarian motives, adding that the Iranian nation's action in occupying the U.S. Embassy was a reflection of its awareness and wrath and protest against the United States's systematic interference in the internal affairs of Iran, beginning with the 1953 coup d'etat.

After meeting the under secretary of state at the Canadian Secretariat of External Affairs, Dr 'Adeli took part in a press and radio and television conference, and said at the outset: Analyzing this issue one ought to say that Iranian-Canadian relations in the past have never been antagonistic and Iran's Islamic Revolution, which seeks to set up a just society, poses no danger whatsoever to Canada although it has jeopardized the unlawful interests of the superpowers.

Pertaining to Iranian-U.S. relations, no one could deny that the United States brought Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to power and is also his partner in crime. No one could deny that the United States has interfered in Iran's internal affairs and has continued to do so after the revolution. Therefore, the Iranian nation has had to deal with this revolutionary issue and, in any case, these two countries' relations are not like relations with any other country and have nothing to do with a country such as Canada.

One ought to bear in mind that this action by Canada is an empty, meaningless and offensive action but has been represented as heroic in order to deceive the Canadian nation, when as a matter of fact it only proves that Canada is at the service of the imperialists. As the Canadian people are busy with their elections, they do not comprehend the negative results of the action.

From now on, everyone should look on the Canadians as U.S. spies. It is necessary that Canada should worry about itself. Canada will bear an enduring black stigma of shame.

More on Canadian Embassy

JN161803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has sent a memorandum to the Canadian Government on the activities of the Canadian Embassy in Tehran concerning the smuggling of six U.S. diplomats out of Iran recently.

The memorandum described the Canadian Embassy's deed as tricky and illegal. It also referred to the sudden and unexpected departure of Kenneth Taylor, Canadian ambassador to Iran, from Iran. The memorandum said: The Canadian External Affairs Secretariat had informed the Islamic Republic of Iran at that time that the departure of the Canadian ambassador from Tehran was the last step in reducing the size of the Canadian Embassy staff during the past few weeks.

In a memorandum sent to the Iranian charge d'affaires in this respect, Canada said that the deed had no political implications. Canada also expressed the hope for better relations in the future.

Later, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared that following the discovery of the interference of the Canadian Embassy and its illegal conduct in smuggling six Americans out of Iran, Flora MacDonald, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, said in a television interview that she, the Canadian prime minister and U.S. President Carter were fully informed about the issue. She described the Canadian Embassy's deed as a heroic action. She added that the Canadian Embassy's activities in Tehran included the issuance of Canadian passports for the Americans and the forging of the official stamp of the Iranian Government.

In its memorandum of protest to Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran wrote that the clear contradiction between the words and deeds of the Canadian Government, which alleges commitment to international laws, is a shameful matter; it means that the Canadian Government does not hesitate to perform any trick in order to achieve the goals of its domestic policy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has declared that it is forced to consider this deed of the Canadian Government as a breach of trust in the relations of the two countries, an exploitation of diplomatic immunity to violate the national integrity of the Iranian Government and an interference by the Canadian Embassy in Iran's domestic affairs.

The Iranian memorandum refuted the Canadian Government's view in considering the action humanitarian. After fully protecting the Canadian Embassy in Tehran, the memorandum said that the unavoidable fact is that the recent step was undertaken to incite the anger of the Iranian people against the breach of international law and the crushing of the basic rights of the Iranian people by the United States during the past quarter of this century. [sentence as heard]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared in condemning the Canadian Government's action, its strong opposition to this petty deed, which only resulted in encouraging international espionage and weakening the principles of trust in political relations between the two countries.

KHOMEYNI NAMES BANI-SADR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

LD190922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Order issued 19 February by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the "Islamic president" of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency, Mr Bani-Sadr, president of Iran: At this sensitive stage when there is more than ever a need for centralization, Your Excellency is appointed to represent me as the commander in chief of the armed forces, as defined by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is hoped that in line with your example the affairs of the country and the armed forces will continue working according to the codes of Islam.

I have asked God to bring you success in the service of the nation of Islam.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 19 February 1980.

BANI-SADR ARRIVES IN TEHRAN WITH GENERAL SHADMEHR

LD181742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a report, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, arrived in Tehran at 1830 today accompanied by Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED BY ITALIAN TELEVISION ON SITUATION

AU151625 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 15 (ANSA)--In an interview for Italian television, Iranian President Bani-Sadr discussed his country's relations with the United States, the hostage problem, the presence of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan and the significance of his election victory. A group of Italian journalists and the president of Italy's chemical giant, Montedison, asked Bani-Sadr a series of questions via satellite.

With regard to the Afghan situation, Bani-Sadr said that the Soviet presence was cause for concern and that Iran considered it a threat. He said that Iran could not remain neutral to the fact that the independence of a nation, and a neighboring nation at that, had been violated.

He said he placed the Soviets and Americans on the same plane, [words indistinct] continued to pursue a world system dominated [passage indistinct] the United States, but that the day this situation changed and [words indistinct] independent of the U.S.A., and perhaps the reactions we now have towards America we would have towards the USSR."

As to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of American hostages, Bani-Sadr admitted that it was a violation of rights, but said that other clauses contained in "the contract" stated that no nation must interfere in the internal affairs of another nation. The U.S. Embassy for years was a veritable government in Iran and ran most of the repressive political structures in the country, he claimed.

With regard to the possibility of resuming relations with the United States, Bani-Sadr said that this was not only possible but that [words indistinct] established if the U.S. did not hinder "our real independence."

The hostage issue and the propaganda created around it has formed an atmosphere of hostility between the Iranian and American people, which he regretted, he said. "Naturally, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan there has been a change of tune: The Americans have realized that they have changed the music," he said.

Asked whether he considered himself a president that intended to break with the past, Bani-Sadr said the true rupture in Iran came with the revolution and that he hoped that by electing him president of the republic, the people wanted to carry their revolution forward.

With regard to the Palestinian question, Bani-Sadr said that Iran considered the Palestinian problem "our problem." "The Palestinians have a right to have their homeland back and it is [word indistinct] that the international community realizes this," he said.

With regard to oil production, he said that for this year Iran does not intend to reduce production.

Bani-Sadr Azadi Stadium Speech

LD151958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There was a gathering in the 12,000-seat Azadi Stadium this morning attended by the president of our country. Following the chanting of several sections of the sacred word of the Lord [the Koran] a message from Ayatollah Montazeri was read. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic of our country then delivered an address. Beginning his address he said: I would like all those present to stand and recite the opening chapter of the Koran for the repose of the souls of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution.

He then made the point that we must have a policy independent of the great powers and the superpowers, and that our country must not be influenced by the United States of America, the Soviets, or European and non-European powers. He remarked that the center of decision-making concerning Iran must not, as in the past, be in Washington, Moscow, London, and elsewhere. The fate of Iran should be in the hands of the Iranian nation and should be determined within Iran itself.

Bani-Sadr went on to explain that in order that we may be the captains of our own fate, the apparatus of our administration and army must reject the connections that they have with foreign powers. Today, our military and our administration are attached mechanisms. Consequently, until we build an independent administration and an independent army we will not be able to achieve the previously mentioned objectives.

Continuing his address, Bani-Sadr pointed out that we do not in fact have an army formulated by ourselves as in the past we paid the price and bought weapons, but the control of these weapons was not in our own hands. That is because we did not provide the raw material. Thus, the realization of these objectives will require the implementation of a program which will provide a schedule for our administrative apparatus. The most important cleansing project is not the rejection of corrupt and improper people. They should be cleansed, but more important is the equipping of the administration and the army of Iran in such a way as to overcome this association. We will then have an administrative and military structure that are in the service of the nation.

Bani-Sadr also made the point that another duty is to reform the political and cultural arena to that which existed at the inception of Islam and for it to last for a few centuries. The existance of such an arean can provide resistance against outside attacks. He said that the Islamic arena today is entirely shattered. All of you are aware that even on the borders of the Islamic countries there are separatists which have taken the initiative and lean away from the Islamic nations. We should move toward the creation of a youthful Islamic society. With the creation of an Islamic society we will be able to stand up successfully against the great powers and the superpowers, and then growth and security within the progress of freedom will be assured for all the oppressed Muslims of the world.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran then referred to the point that another duty is to adopt serious and all-inclusive policies of support to the world's liberation movements. He said that if we do not want to be corrupt, if our government does not wish to be corrupt, if your president of the republic does not want to be corrupt, we must not play with politics. He must look with revolutionary faith and sincerity at the world's revolutionary movements and activities, he must judge each revolutionary movement by its own merits, and he must constantly mobilize his nation to assist the world's movements. If we do not assist these movements then we will never be free from domination by the great powers. They will at any time be able to carry out their plots--to initiate their plots and schemes inside our country--as we are now seeing. In order that we may be free of these plots and to have a different world community in which man will enjoy his basic rights, we must stand beside the liberation movements and must consider assistance to them as our fundamental duty.

You should recognize that if we do not take this seriously, the world powers will be able to crush these movements. Then, when we are alone, they will come after us and they will bring us down. Consequently, the defense of these movements is really self-defense.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0330 GMT on 16 February rebroadcasts the report on Bani-Sadr's speech at Azadi Stadium. It contains the following passage at the end of the earlier report:

[The president continued his speech, and in connection with recent events in Gonbad, emphasized the point that one of our duties is to dissolve the ruling groups and self-seeking decisionmaking centers. He stated: The person who is elected by tne nation represents the 35 million people of Iran and speaks in the name of this nation. This nation is in no way prepared to surrender to adventurism or adventurous action.

[Bani-Sadr added: I have said many times that Iranian society today is not the society of the former shah's regime' in this society, one cannot make his word accepted through the use of arms. We are a revolutionary society; we ought to be able to sit down with each other and talk.

[We are firmly resolved that not only do we accept freedom of discussion in the mass media, radio, television and newspapers, but that we observe this as a principle. But we are in no way prepared to surrender to any pressure group and we are completely determined in this.

[Our country's president pointed out that our tenth duty [as heard] is to put an end to the course of the country's disintegration which existed under the previous regime, and added: Under the previous regime, our country was dismembered; it had a facade of unity, which was in no way indicative of the contents and the truth. Our people in various areas used to live under conditions of discrimination and inequality--the Kurd, the Baluchi, Lor, Fars, Turkoman and [word indistinct] each had a life which was peculiar to them and was imposed on them by the regime. Therefore, our society lacked coherence and unity. The pretext which is today used as a basis of insurgence against the Islamic revolutionary government is the same legacy which the previous regime left behind. We have not defended this legacy; we do not defend that legacy and we do not wish to keep Iran in a state of disintegration. That is to say, we do not wish to base it on a regime of discrimination: We wish to eliminate these discriminations.

[The president emphasized that our nation is ready to pay the price for the national unity of its country, and I, in the name of this nation, will not yield to any separatism, even one inch, from the territory of Iran.

[In another part of his speech, the president emphasized the need for eliminating censorship and alluded that one of our duties for the creation of a free, healthy and politically just society is that we must truly place the mass media at the disposal of society. The mass media cannot be at the disposal of one party, one group, one or several factions; and if you wish to say "do not go to war", then you ought to allow discussion. This discussion ought to take place in the presence of the nation. Why should you be afraid of the maturity of this nation? This nation is mature and alert, and you have seen this in practice on many occasions. Hence, in order that our society may become an independent society, it ought to become a political society possessing conscience and maturity. This is not possible except through lifting censorship and freedom of discussion. This also depends on a Majles that believes in it.

[Bani-Sadr continued his speech in the area of economics and stressed the point that a correct economic policy requires that we should make oil the basis of the economy within the country. He pointed out that our economic program ought to be founded on the principle that we should gradually (reach a stage) where we do not need to export crude oil. He said that this is the very meaning of complete independence. Otherwise, when we say that the choice to sell oil is in our hands--yes, apparently this choice is in our hands. But when the case is such that if we do not export oil we do not have any bread to eat, then how is it in our hand? Hence, the true answer is no. It is not in our hands; it ought to be put in our hands. And in order for this to be achieved, we ought not to be dependent on the export of oil in order to obtain the minimum needs of our livelihood.

[Bani-Sadr added: Our second task is to coordinate production and consumption based on the true and social realities of today. Our country's president said: Our ulema, our government and the people ought to gradually simplify their living. Invest and raise productivity for the purpose of simple living. In a poverty-stricken and deprived society, one ought to be ashamed when one wears new clothes. But if all the people possessed a good living standard, or course, in that case wearing new clothes is always enjoyable.]

More on Bani-Sadr Speech

LD161656[Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1128 GMT on 16 February carries an approximately 100-minute recording of a speech delivered by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to a gathering at Azadi Stadium in Tehran on 15 February.

Bani-Sadr starts his speech by stressing the need for Iran to remain independent and free from all foreign influences. He says that "in order to make our country independent of all powers and the superpowers, it is necessary for us to have an army which, if it decides to aid Khuzestan, is not faced with a situation where we see that we have helicopters but they cannot take off. Why can they not take off? Because they lack spare parts. We have the aircraft, too, but they cannot fly because they do not have the necessary spare parts. Consequently, in reality we do not have an army of our own. We have spent some money in the past, we have purchased arms but these are not under our control; we do not have the necessary materials. Therefore, in order to realize our mottoes we must implement a program leading to a reorganization of the administrative system in our country. The most important purges are not those involving the dismissal of corrupt individuals. Indeed, such individuals must be purged, but what is more important is to have a reorganization in the administration and the army in Iran so that they can become free of their dependence."

After referring to the cultural and political situation in general in Iran, Bani-Sadr says: "We staged a revolution so that Islamic laws could rule rather than anything else. It is here that one must not compromise. As for those who are in a great rush, especially when it comes to the question of punishment, I call on them to listen to this Islamic message: remember that if you justly condemn someone, that will help improve society. But if you condemn 1,000 people and punish them decisively, not only will such a measure not improve society, but it will corrupt society."

Bani-Sadr says that "this is the meaning of compromise."

He then speaks about his recent interview with AFP, saying: "Some 2 days ago, I gave an interview to French television through Tehran radio and television. You who broadcast news bulletins from the radio, quoting REUTER, were there, were you not? Did you not have the tape? Why should you then quote the edited version carried by REUTER? You were right to tape the interview. (?Then should you have taken the trouble of carrying the interview directly?)."

Bani-Sadr continues to talk about the radio and television, saying: "Why should you censor the president's speech? It is none of your business. All over the world, presidents and prime ministers are the sources who have the authority to speak to the people whenever they wish."

There are shouts of approval from the audience at this point.

Bani-Sadr on Hostages' Release

LD151724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, at 1815 today at the Mehdi Reza'i Heart Hospital.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted for 20 minutes and which was the longest meeting to be held since the imam was hospitalized, Mr Bani-Sadr said in a private interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: I was received by the imam in order to submit a report on the latest events in the country.

I have not seen the imam as high-spirited in previous meetings; his condition is exremely good and better than the previous times I visited him.

In response to a question from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent on details of the secret plan for the release of the hostages, Mr Bani-Sadr said: In a live interview with French radio and television, I submitted certain proposals in response to the reporter's question, namely, that the United States should condemn its past and should guarantee that it will not interfere in our country's affairs in the future and that it should not prevent the prosecution of the traitor Mohammed Reza for the crimes and treacheries that he has committed. After the fulfillment of these guarantees by the United States, the way will be cleared for the discussion on the decisions to be made concerning the hostages.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: That was what I said in the interview with French radio and television; otherwise, the prosecution of the traitor Mohammad Reza, his extradition to Iran and the investigation of his and U.S. corruptions are different matters. [sentence as heard]

Bani-Sadr Athens Television Interview

AT162018 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Feb 80 AT

[Exclusive interview of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr by Greek national radio and television correspondent Evangelos Bistikas; date and place not given. Interview conducted in French with simultaneous Greek translation; translated from the Greek]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you have just celebrated the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. What are the problems you had to overcome?

[Answer] There are many problems--economic, political, there are cultural problems, social problems. The economic problems touch upon industry, and for us this is a disease. There are many agricultural problems. Even during the time of the shah our economy was one of the most serious reasons for his failure. The economy was paralyzed and this cannot yet be overcome. In order to solve all these problems we must first of all solve the political problem. There are many decisionmaking centers. The situation does not permit a solution and we are unable to concentrate decisions, or if you wish, we cannot guarantee the prerequisites for the solution of the problems.

[Question] Yesterday, at the Revolution Council you said that it is extremely basic from the point of view of policy that your country must be completely independent from U.S. influence, the influence of the Soviet Union and that of other countries. I wonder whether this policy will not lead you into total isolation, and whether this would make you more vulnerable to possible threats?

[Answer] There is no fate which says that a country must be dependent or else independence would mean isolation. Independence does not mean isolation. It means cooperation but at a level of equality.

[Question] Do you face a normalization of relations of your country with the West and the United States after solution of the hostage issue, naturally under the prerequisites you will enumerate?

[Answer] My policy is always one of independence. The problem of the hostages is at the same time a problem of humanitarianism and of politics. From the humanitarian viewpoint, it is painful for us to hold hostages. From the legal viewpoint we agree that we have violated the agreements, but from the political viewpoint this is entirely another thing.

We were not the ones who started violating international rules. This is the consequences of systematic violations by the United States. Today the political aspect is predominant. In order to overcome these difficulties it is essential that certain prerequisites are first overcome. I hope the United States will do whatever they have failed to do to date so that we will be able to say that what prevails today is the humanitarian issue, and that this problem must be solved. You must certainly know that might is might, authority is authority and if one is to be independent it is much better not to refer to night except in essential instances. I hope that the necessary instance will never arise. [Word indistinct] we have economic relations with the United States. It is far better that we guarantee relations with you, with other European countries so that both we and you will be able to have more freedom of movement.

[Question] Mr President, would you once again like to enumerate the prerequisites for the liberation of the hostages?

[Answer] There are two phases: The liberation is the second one. First, there must be a change in the current psychological and political climate. In order to change this climate the United States must condemn the policy of the past and must undertake the obligation not to intervene in the present and in the future, and it must officially accept not only to avoid raising obstacles to the prosecution of criminals of the old regime--either in reference to their corruption or their crimes or their treason. [sentence as heard] If these prerequisites are met, then the climate will change and we will then be able to enter the other phase; that is, to the liberation of the hostages.

[Question] This may take some time and yet there is the impression the hostages will be freed very soon, in other words, within 2 or 3 days.

[Answer] This may be the impression, but we cannot adhere to impressions. I do not believe that things will change within 2 to 3 days. If however, within 3 days the Americans adopt the necessary measures, then the climate will change and behavior toward the hostages will also change.

[Question] Does the United States have even an indirect contact with the Iranian authorities on this problem?

[Answer] UN Secretary General Waldheim is in contact with the United States in the same way that he is in contact with us. From time to time some ambassador or someone else states that the Americans say one thing or the other. Whether this can be considered contact is another matter. In other words, this is not dialog with the Americans. No, it is not.

[Question] Tell me, Mr President, whether the Qotbzadeh visit to Athens, Paris and Rome is related to this issue?

[Answer] No, he went in order to attend some observances in Athens and in order to have discussions with the European countries.

[Question] Will this international commission be ready within a few days?

[Answer] I hope so, because there are strong hopes.

[Question] How will the freeing of the hostages be achieved? Will it be before the findings of the commission or afterwards?

[Answer] You know, there is not much relation between the commission and the case of the hostages.

The commission was formed in order to study the crimes of the previous regime in Iran and the crimes of the United States--in order to find out what happened in Iran. As soon as they announce the results of their investigation and as soon as the Americans fulfill their responsibilities, then I hope the climate will change and then we shall see.

There are other cases--with Panama, with the extradition of the shah--but the basic question is that the climate must change and we must assure the people that the past is over for good and that there is a certainty that the United States will never again interfere in our affairs.

[Question] Will the Revolution Council discuss the list of members on the international commission?

[Answer] This has already been done.

[Question] Was it approved?

[Answer] Approximately. [as heard]

[Question] How is the imam, whom you visited the other day?

[Answer] Extremely well.

[Question] If ever the students refuse to follow your orders, then what will happen?

[Answer] If there is an order, then this will be approved by the imam and by the people, and then the students cannot refuse. This will never happen.

[Question] If you have no objection, I would like to ask you what you would do if the Soviet Union threatened you, particularly since only yesterday you stated that the Iranian Army is still related to foreign interests, in other words, that Iran does not have its own army.

[Answer] It is true that I said this. It is a dependent army. It is not, however, with this army that we will oppose Soviet threats. Even if the Americans gave us the necessary equipment, this army would not be able to oppose the Russians. What will resist the Russians is the soul and the morale of this army and of this people. This is what has completely changed in Iran. If there is a threat, then an entire people will resist. I do not know whether you were present yesterday at the military parade. It was a parade like a sea. The entire people was present. There is no meaning in a threat. Perhaps the day will come when an invader makes his appearance. I believe, however, that with all these people who were present at this parade, I am convinced that the morale and psychology of this people are not the psychology and morale of a people who accept defeat.

[Question] Yesterday, you said the great powers were organizing plots in your country. Can you elaborate on this, can you analyze it?

[Answer] You know, in our country there are problems everywhere. They have begun to be solved. We see that something has changed since the election. We do not have the same tension which, for example, exists in Kordestan. This change of tone is related to the election, as it is also related to what has taken place in Afghanistan. Consequently the Americans do not follow the same policy in Iran. [sentence as heard] We are right, therefore, when we say that it is the Americans who prepare these plots. I do not say they have abandoned their policy. No, they have simply calmed down a little bit, but they have not completely abandoned their policy.

[Question] How are you planning to solve the problem of the separatist movements?

[Answer] Unless others intervene this is not a great problem because, you know, the people do not want it. The Kurds themselves do not want to separate themselves. If the Americans or the Russians do not intervene, then there is no need for us to resort to force in order to solve this problem. It will solve itself.

[Question] A short time ago you spoke of many decisionmaking centers. Is this issue not also a grave problem?

[Answer] Yes, in my opinion this is greater than even the Kordestan issue. In order to solve it we can do two things: One, the state must obligate to change from a passive state into a more active one; and two, it must be decisive, emphatic toward these decision-making centers so that it will allow us to solve other problems. I have many hopes because the people have had their hopes fulfilled and we cannot let the situation deteriorate within hopelessness. We can solve the problem with the morale which the people now have.

[Question] Mr President, what will the role of the clergy be in the new state?

[Answer] At the congress they were already requested to take part in the reorganization of this country. It would be good for our national and religious salvation. If they do take part in the reorganization of Iran they will have a very important political role, they would speed things up and for once, humanity would be faced with an experience which has succeeded; in other words, which has ended the separation between the state and religion and which has given life to the people. The difficulties will be great, and if the people do not participate, we will not be able to overcome them.

[Question] Will the clergy also have political power?

[Answer] Most certainly, but it will be a political unifying role. It will be a political role which will harmonize. There are two classes within the clergy and I hope that they will take an active part in the country's reorganization. There are other classes which believe that politics mean they should issue instructions, and that they should destroy and they should abolish. They are the minority, however. Others who have different trends will, I hope, be provided with ample opportunities by the state for taking action.

[Question] To the non-Islamic world, Mr President, this religious explosion appears like a return to the Middle Ages. How can you explain this phenomenon?

[Answer] This is propaganda. They said so when I was in Europe. In the wake of my election they do not know what to do. Now they say that the people have again found their just cause and their rights, that they elected a president who grew up in the West and so forth. You must know that there is something lacking in the social sciences of the West. What is lacking is that they are based upon the analysis and separation of things in their totality. We cannot separate man from himself in order to study him, however. Man is a whole, multifaceted, and we must study him as a whole. If we study man as a whole then we realize that a return to the past is impossible. No nation in the world has undertaken a revolution with such a unity of spirit. This is surprising. It has never in history happened that a revolution without arms achieved so much, as you have seen during the parade.

It took up arms and we now only see the people. This people did not do all this in order to be left behind. Above all else, it did all this in order to progress. What it did created difficulties. If the people did not have historical experience in resisting difficulties, then these difficulties would have been sufficient to dislocate this country. All this was not done so that we can return to fanaticism. For us the Islamic religion is the ideology of progress. It is a religion which considers man as representative in his character, and who has as his mission to progress and develop forever. In this development man finds God or else he cannot approach God. Passive man considers that he is protected by God in other religions, but this is not so in Islam. Passive man in Islam is abandoned by God. It is only active man who approaches God. Therefore, this is not an ideology but a method for progress. If we carefully study the Koran we can see that the most important duty of man is to overcome difficulties and to progress. Islam is not a religion of fanaticism or something passive. It is the imam who carried out the revolution. The second principle of Islam is that man must be creative and that he must improve and develop. Islam is not a religion which looks at things full of fanaticism. Its principles are progress and action.

[Question] Is this why you have spoken so much about exporting your revolution?

[Answer] It is under this character that the revolution progressed. If you studied my election as president of the republic, then you will see that I am right in what I have said. This youth did not choose me because I was to its liking or because it liked my face, but because what I said and wrote and what I did all these years became the conscience of these people. Everywhere the desires of the electors were the same. This was very important because it demonstrated there was a conscience. This is the conscience of progress. There was a negative position toward the others--the passive people--there was the conscience of participation.

[Question] Mr President, before closing we could say that the hostage issue does not have a great priority for you, and that the commission is not of necessity in itself the element which will or will not free the hostages, and that the liberation of the hostages will not take place tomorrow, and that the prerequisites remain the three mentioned earlier. These open the way and I hope we are on the right way. We have written that the hostages could have been guarded by another country. [sentence as heard] Mr President, I thank you very much. [apparent discontinuity as heard]

[Answer] I also thank you very much and I wish your people progress, independence and liberty.

[Question] You know the Greek people have great respect and friendship for your country.

[Answer] Yes, because we have very ancient relations. There may have been a clash between two authorities, in the past but not between the two peoples. Your people, an educated people like yours [words indistinct] there are many elements they gave us. History must be rewritten. I thank you.

Bani-Sadr on Students' Ouster

LD170220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0055 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president [words indistinct]. AP today reported, quoting AL-WATAN, that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has obtained permission from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to oust the students occupying the U.S. Embassy from the embassy compound and put government soldiers in charge of guarding the hostages. AL-WATAN wrote that Bani-Sadr, because of the disobedience of the students in implementing the orders of the president, was forced to go direct to Imam Khomeyni, since the students will accept his order.

AL-WATAN also reported that the ruling Revolution Council presided over by Bani-Sadr has faced (?difficulty) in its efforts to end the U.S.-Iran crisis.

The elected president of the Iranian nation tonight said in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY that these reports are fabricated from beginning to end and are strongly denied.

Bani-Sadr Speech

ID180026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] PARS reports that the work of the third session and probably the last session of this association which opened last Thursday with the speech by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, was once again begun this afternoon in the 12,000-seat hall of the Azadi Sports Complex.

During this session, the president of the republic gave an address on the topics of unity and cooperation between the people and their active cooperation in the elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In his address, Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, referred to the second anniversary of the uprising of the people of Tabriz, and he said that today is the third day of your sessions. This is the first test in the Islamic Republic and perhaps the first test in a long time of the social and political life of our people. It is natural that the first try should have its own value and importance and its own shortcomings.

In another part of his address, Bani-Sadr emphasized the necessity of cooperation and mutual assistance. He recalled that it is necessary that associations stem from the people themselves and that they be well established. Institutions in the Islamic Republic must reflect this society.

Elsewhere in his address, the president of the republic went on to say that he hopes they will be successful in establishing the great base and foundation of Islam on which those who support Islam will be able to work together and sympathize with each other. It will be something that the people all across the country will be able to join in together.

In order that the unity of the people of Iran under the attentive and decisive leadership of the imam, who is the symbol of the unity of the country, and in order that this unity may be reflected in all the decision-making organs, nothing could be better than having the Islamic Consultative Assembly be the manifestation of this unity. Unity in objectives and unity in programs for achieving those goals, unity in styles, unity in decision-making, and in the attacking of problems and shortcomings.

In another part of his address, Bani-Sadr said that in this room some people felt that it was a good chance for stirring up trouble. They went out of their way and they tried to bring pressure to realize their interests. Today, too, I have said, and today, too, I repeat: A revolution that wishes and a nation that wants to protect itself from strikes, demonstrations, confusion and pressure; and a government that wants to surrender to these matters; this nation does not have the right to call itself a revolutionary nation. This government, too, does not have the right to call itself revolutionary. To every union and class we will offer open eyes and ears, and without the need for any kind of pressure, they can be heard.

Then we can do what is correct. But despite the open door, if a group chooses the methods of pressure, then we, in the name of the nation, will stand up decisively and confront every act of pressure.

Interview With Algerian Radio

LD190625 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0153 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Algerian radio and television recently conducted a television interview with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, which we present to you while quoting the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI:

In answer to a question as to what his future political, economic and social programs will entail, Bani-Sadr said: We have taken the appropriate decisions concerning the future of Iran. This involves the creation of an independent society free from the influence of any of the foreign powers. At present, we give oil, purchase goods and consume them; our industries, agriculture, administrative and military organizations, and, generally speaking in everything we are dependent on foreign concerns. Our principal program is to eliminate this dependence and to lay the foundation of an independent economy so that on the basis of this economy the people will be able to fulfill their basic needs and have a chance to prosper.

He was asked: Imam Khomeyni has said that the Islamic system ought to replace other systems such as capitalism and communism. In view of the existing contradiction between these two systems, how do you see that this plan can be implemented?

Bani-Sadr replied: If we wish to find a middle-of-the-road solution between the two systems, we will not succeed and will face defeat. We ought to be independent of these two, as our experience shows--this is the experience of the Islamic order. In my view, Islam is an order for the complete freedom and progress of humanity and for the release of all people from all forms of restriction and domination, and it gives them a chance to live under certain rules in an independent society. In an Islamic order, these rule are: freedom and independence. By this I mean that the people themselves should decide in an informed way about their destiny.

The Algerian radio and television correspondent asked: Mr President, stability and security in Iran depend on the solution of the problems of minorities, especially the Kurdish minority. In you view, how can this problem be solved?

Bani-Sadr replied: First, stability in Iran does not depend on minorities, for we do not recognize any minority. A minority exists when we accept a relation of inequality between groups, such as the Kurds. But since our norm is Islam, all the people who live in this land have equal rights. In my view, in order to solve this difficulty we ought to guarantee this equality in rights so that all can enjoy the rights that they have. We will decisively resist all forms of pressure in order to prevent these rights from becoming a pretext for the assumption of power by a self-seeking group. It is within the framework of these two formulae that we will solve our difficulties.

He was asked: What is the basis of your policy toward the Arab countires, especially Iraq, and the countries of the Persian Gulf region?

Bani-Sadr said: As I said at the seminar for the foreign guests who came to our country on the anniversary of the Islamic Iranian Revolution, our policy in this respect relates to our domestic policy. We, as a Muslim nation, can bring about a great Islamic society with extensive cultural and economic features in common. (?For small countries) cannot resist the big powers. Hence, if the Islamic countries possess regimes that can lead a common life within the framework of a large Islamic society, our relations, be it with the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms, with Iraq, or with any other countries in the world, will be based on cooperation. And these relations are not merely in the name of the government, but in the name of the nations who share a common culture with us and whom we regard as being ours, and we will act on this very basis.

In answer to a question about the future of the revolution in Iran and whether the Islamic Revolution of Iran can have an effect in bringing about other revolutions in the world, our country's president said: After the revolution in Iran we have discovered certain weaknesses. As I have written in an article of the ENGELAB-E ESLAMI, these weaknesses can be turned into strength. For example, if our Majles, whose election is to start in a few weeks, is united and desirous of the same reforms that the Iranian nation is, this Majles will become a point of strength by itself. But if the Majles opposes the line which formed the basis of the election of the president, or if it is scattered or lacks a stable majority, then such a Majles will turn into a great weakness.

Hence we will seek to turn all weaknesses into points of strength, which, of course, is not an easy task. In that case, if we are successful, our revolution will be an example of the Islamic order that is neither Russian, nor American, Eastern or Western, or somewhere between the two. It is then that this experience can be accepted by every society.

KHOMEYNI TO LEAVE HOSPITAL BY 22 FEBRUARY

NC171841 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 17 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 17 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will be leaving Reza'i cardiac hospital here next Friday at the latest, one of his physicians, identified only as "Dr. Erafi," told the newspaper ETTELA'AT.

After his dismissal, the physician said, the imam will take up residence at a place 200 yards only from the hospital, "permitting doctors to visit easily."

The ayatollah, who is 79, was hospitalized last January 23 for heart problems initially called "minor."

Ayatollah Shirazi Visit

LD161912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon, His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdollah Shirazi, who has come from Mashhad in order to pay a visit to Imam Khomeyni in Tehran, went straight from the airport to the Mehdi Reza'i heart hospital and spent 10 minutes there in a private meeting with the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

According to our correspondent, he also visited His Excellency Mowlavi Abdol'Aziz, who has been admitted to the same hospital.

More Meetings With Khomeyni

LD171710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Five members of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Council tonight met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, at the Reza'i heart hospital.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, His Eminence Mowlavi 'Abdol 'Aziz, the leader of brother Sunnites in Baluchestan va Sistan, who is hospitalized at the Reza'i heart hospital for a heart ailment, this morning met with the imam of the nation.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS 'HISTORIC' KHOMEYNI MESSAGE

GF170830 Ahvaz National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Persian 0830 GMT 16 Feb 80 GF

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We have been able to show the entire world that we refuse to further tolerate oppression, injustice, devils and superpowers. We have shown that with our clenched fists we were able to overcome bombs and tanks. We have shown that we were able to overcome swords with blood, and we will never allow any superpower to infiltrate and break our united ranks. Today what is interesting to us is the historic message of our revolution leader, our great imam. Our esteemed leader has delivered a message that we must use. We must benefit from the message of the great imam and from his leadership so that we can be safe from the evils of our external and internal enemies.

The best speech I could deliver today would contain certain sentences from this historic message which I am going to mention and repeat for you brothers and sisters. In this message the nation's imam says what he has said in the past, and here I announce once again that Iran must continue its decisive struggle against the United States, that world-devourer, until such time as it severs all relations [with Iran], such as education, military and economic ties. Then and only then, and only if the honest and wary people of Iran agree and approve, will we have normal ties with the United States as with others.

There are two interesting points in this message: First is the announcement that all ties and relations with the United States must be broken off--educational, economic or military. We must not have a need for U.S. assistance and advice in our education; we must purge our education system of Western influence. All Western economic influence must be eradicated--wiped away. We must stand on our own two feet. We must break off all economic ties with the United States so that, if the United States should some day impose an economic blockade on us, it will find out that it will be the one to suffer the defeat, and not us. If we depend on ourselves and are content with our bread and dates, with our bread and [word indistinct] and with our farmland, we will not need the United States anymore. It is our duty to strengthen ourselves with our homemade economy and to break off economic ties with the United States.

The second interesting point in the imam's message is the importance given to this nation by its imam. The clear message and announcement by the imam in all his pronouncements is that the most important thing in his thinking is this nation and this nation's ideas and thoughts. The imam has always said that the people's way is the ultimate way and the people's decision is the final decision. It is up to the nation to choose and follow its own way. He goes on to say that after all it is up to the people; that is to say, if the nation so wishes, we can have normal relations with the United States as we have with other nations. You can see the importance he attaches to this nation.

We can read more in this message. He warns all superpowers to keep their hands off all oppressed nations. He declares to all oppressed peoples that they must eventually be rescued and freed from superpower domination. They must free themselves from domination of the West and East--no West and no East. Africa must wake up; the Middle East must wake up. If they do not wake up and do not sever ties with the West and East they will not free themselves from domination. These nations are always helpless and unfortunate, and when they can free themselves from superpower domination, they will then be strong and stable.

In his message, the imam says that all countries dominated by the superpowers have our support to gain their freedom and independence. We tell them frankly that they must fight for their sovereign rights; they must rise up and throw the superpowers out of the world arena and off the stage of history. I have said many times and I warn you now that, if the oppressed nations of the East and Africa do not depend on themselves, they will face continuous problems.

Come! Stand on your own feet, attack the West and throw it out! The West will certainly give up when faced with the oppressed and deprived people. Iran showed how easy it was to throw the superpowers off the stage; and this is a lesson for all oppressed nations of the world.

Our imam issues this warning and says again that we will export this revolution to the rest of the world. This Islamic Revolution of ours will not stop, nor will it stand still. It must be exported throughout the world, to the Middle East, to Africa, to Latin America, to suffering Europe, to the Eastern bloc nations and everywhere. This revolution is an Islamic revolution and Islam recognizes no boundaries or characteristicss in any special part or place. It is for all the people of the world.

Our imam warns all capitulationists and all those who enter into accommodations with superpowers of the West and East--with the United States and the Soviet Union. Our dear nation of Iran has frightened the Western aggressors and the criminal West, and will never make any accommodation or reconciliation with any force. Whoever and in whatever position he may be, if he should have any thoughts about accommodation and reconciliation, he will be removed from the scene without any consideration. We must all be alert and awake. We made this revolution in order to free ourselves from the yoke of the United States and from the yoke of the East and West. If anyone is even thinking of accommodation and reconciliation with either West or East, it is the duty of the Muslim nation to unite and remove such elements from the world arena. No one, no matter what his position, can be allowed to enter into any reconciliation or accommodation.

God willing, all of these lessons and advice of the imam will always be heeded by us. We shall always be mindful of them with a united front. Following our esteemed leader, we say "no" to the East and "no" to the West. No leaning toward the East or toward the West. No accommodation or reconciliation with the East and no accommodation or reconciliation with the West--only Islam.

Under the shadow of this beloved Islam, we shall create a state of self respect for all nations of the world. We will learn lessons from its benevolent trainings. We will be a guiding post for other nations of the world, particularly the Muslim nations of the world. O God, bless us all and bless our faithful brothers who were here before us.

QOTBZADEH WARNS AGAINST SOVIET, U.S. AGGRESSION

LD151850 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's foreign minister, yesterday held talks in Rome with Italian authorities in order to improve bilateral relations and later had a long and very interesting conversation with journalists. A report by Pietro Buttitta:

During his press conference, the Iranian foreign minister, replying to the journalists' questions, emphasized his country's point of view on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, stating, among other things: [begin Qotbzadeh recording in Persian fading into Italian translation]

We are, in principle, opposed to the occupation of one country by another. We opposed the U.S. intervention in Vietnam and for the same reasons we oppose the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. If one day the Soviet Union or the United States, for example, decide to undertake a military intervention in our country, we will not only fight the aggressor on our borders but also in our houses, streets and towns. Everyone of us would fight. Do not forget that the Iranian people are well armed. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh Meeting at Vatican

AU151601 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, February 15 (ANSA)--The American hostages being held since November 4 in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was at the center of a talk that Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh had here with Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli today.

As he stated to Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini yesterday, Qotbzadeh said that a solution to the hostage problem was probably near.

The Iranian diplomatic chief spoke to Casaroli for about an hour before leaving the Vatican for Rome's international airport and a flight to Paris.

Qotbzadeh's trip to the Vatican came just 24 hours after a papal audience here granted to the American prelate, Msgr. John Nolan, president of the pontifical mission for Palestine.

Some days ago Nolan went to Tehran with the Melchite Catholic archbishop, Msgr. Hilarton Capucci and paid a visit to the hostages.

Qotbzadeh On Commission's Investigation

LD151922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to news agency reports from Rome, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's foreign minister, said today: The 49 American hostages will not be released before the publication of the results of the work of the committee which has been proposed by the United Nations to investigate the crimes of the deposed shah.

Qotbzadeh added that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim informed him in a telephone conversation today that the investigating committee will begin its work within the next 2 days.

Qotbzadeh added: Waldheim said that he is still busy contacting the various people chosen for the committee.

The Iranian foreign minister pointed out that the most important point is for the investigating committee to begin its work. He said that if the committee embarks on serious investigations, he is certain that the release of the American hostages will be (?decided).

In response to a question on whether the relatives of the hostages should be optimistic, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: Yes, certainly so.

The Iranian foreign minister, who had a 1-hour meeting with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, a high-ranking Vatican cardinal, said: Cardinal Casaroli had asked for the meeting during which religious issues and the relations between Iran and the Vatican in general were reviewed and discussed.

According to REUTER, Iran's foreign minister, in response to a question on whether the Vatican had been involved in the mediation efforts for the release of the American hostages, said: This supposition is incorrect.

Meanwhile, UPI has reported, quoting Vatican sources, that during the meeting between our country's foreign minister and Cardinal Casaroli, the state of the American hostages in Tehran was discussed.

According to the report, the Iranian foreign minister also met the deputy secretary of Italy's Socialist Party in Rome today.

Qotbzadeh's Arrival in Paris

NC151607 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 15 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 15 (AFP)--Iranian Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived at Orly Airport here from Rome today for a visit expected to last three or four days.

He was met by Foreign Ministry official Thierry Terrier and the Iranian Ambassador to France Amir Alia.

Also present were French lawyers Khristian Bourguet and Bertran Vallette, who have been involved in negotiations on the release of the 50 American hostages held in their embassy in Tehran since Nov 4.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, whose arrival was marked by strict security, was driven into Paris escorted by three police cars. (?He will be) staying at the Iranian ambassador's residence.

Mr Qotbzadeh said on arrival that the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would only be freed after the projected international probe into the shah's "crimes" had reached its conclusions, and not when the commission of inquiry was set up.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Revolutionary Council had approved in principle the establishment of the international commission, he added.

The foreign minister said United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim would name the members of the commission on Saturday or Sunday.

The commission would sit in Tehran for ten to 15 days, he said.

Qotbzadeh Paris Interview

LD151948 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 49 American hostages in Tehran, imprisoned in their embassy for the past 105 days, may finally be reaching the end of their ordeal. It has been confirmed that behind-the-scenes negotiations have taken place between Washington and Tehran. The principle of the release of the hostages is now apparently an accepted fact. The Iranian minister of foreign affairs, who is spending 24 hours in Paris, did not deny it on disembarking from his aircraft. Speaking to Bertrand Vanier, Sadeq Qotbzadeh admitted that a first step would be taken by this weekend because of the creation of an investigating committee into the crimes committed by the shah's regime. Qotbzadeh said: [begin recording]

[Answer] We are now awaiting the formation of an investigating committee by Mr Waldheim. This will be done perhaps tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

[Question] Will it be formed of personalities or representatives of states?

[Answer] It will be formed of individual personalities; but, as Mr. Waldheim has said, they will be chosen from all over the world.

[Question] And will the hostages be released as soon as the committee is set up, or at the conclusion of the proceedings of this committee?

[Answer] No, the work of the committee will have to finish first. We are now simply in the first stage, what we proposed 2 months ago; that is, that we should have an international committee which will study the cause of this crisis first of all and that its effects will be discussed, that is, the question of the hostages. [end recording]

Yes, the proceeding of the international investigating committee into the crimes committed by the shah's regime could take 15 to 20 days--the end of the tunnel for the hostages of Islam. I must add that Sadeq Qotbzadeh will be received tomorrow morning by his French counterpart, Jean-Francois Poncet.

Qotbzadeh Meeting With French Minister

LD161344 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There has been a frank and serious conversation between Mr Qotbzadeh and Mr Francois-Poncet. This was the official expression used after the Iranian foreign minister's visit to the Quai d'Orsay this morning.

On leaving a short time ago, Mr Qotbzadeh said that he had talked about the hostages problem and informed Paris on the talks in progress.

French-Iranian cooperation was also discussed. The Quai d'Orsay spokesman says that Iran wants to improve relations between the two countries.

The commission of inquiry into the shah's regime will start work next week. Mr Qotbzadeh said that the members of the commission will sit in Tehran.

Possible Questioning of Hostages

LD161428 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The American hostages in Tehran could be questioned as witnesses by the international commission of inquiry of five magistrates. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh gave this information this morning.

He added that in principle the commission will hold its meetings in Tehran, but it could go to Paris or other places to study certain documents. The duration of the commission's work could last for more than 1 week and only after that--according to the Iranians--could the release of the hostages be considered.

Withdrawal From EURODIF Company

NC161703 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 16 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 16 (AFP)--Iran is to withdraw permanently from its ten percent stake in the European EURODIF company specialising in uranium enrichment, Iranian foreign minister Qotbzadeh said here today following talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The announcement is the logical conclusion of the end to Iran's nuclear programme laid down by revolutionary [words indistinct] Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Iran ceased making payments to EURODIF in June, and the firm subsequently took Iran to court and obtained an injunction freezing Iran's EURODIF assets in October.

EURODIF is investing some $5.5 billion in the construction of an enrichment plant at tricastin in south east France.

France is the biggest shareholder in EURODIF with a stake totalling 42 percent, while Italy holds 25 percent, Spain 11.1 percent and Belgium 11.1 percent.

BBC Report

TA161628 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, has had a meeting in Paris with his French counterpart, Mr Francois-Poncet, at which they discussed progress in the negotiations to free the American hostages in Tehran. Mr Qotbzadeh said afterwards that he had briefed the French minister on the latest developments.

In an interview with the BBC Paris correspondent, Mr Qotbzadeh said it was not possible to give a date for the release of the hostages and to speak of their release in 10 days or 2 weeks was too optimistic. Mr Qotbzadeh said it would be a step-by-step process with the commission of inquiry meeting in Iran perhaps by the end of the coming week. Meanwhile, the hostages would stay where they are.

The composition of the commission is expected to be announced at the United Nations either today or tomorrow. Correspondents believe the five members will be the Algerian ambassador to the United States, Mr Muhammad Bedjaoui; the foreign affairs adviser to President al-Asad of Syria, Mr (Adib Ga'udi); the former president of Bangladesh, Mr (Abu Sayid Shagri); the former Venezuelan minister of justice, Mr (Andres Zagila) and the former president of the Paris Bar Association, Mr Louis (?Poteti).

Paris Report on Interview

LD170948 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] It has become a habit: Tehran, depending on the day, is blowing hot or cold. One had believed that the affair of the American hostages was on the way to being settled with the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate in Iran, in fact, the crimes committed at the time of the shah's regime. It was id, of course, that nothing would be decided until this commission published its conclusions. And then on French television yesterday, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh clearly said that the work of the commission would not be enough to insure the release of the hostages.

Mr.Qotbzadeh also used this opportunity to confirm Iran's abandonment of nuclear energy. The consequence of this is that the contract with EURODIF is canceled.

Here is what the Iranian foreign minister said: [begin recording]

[Qotbzadeh] The essential objective of this journey has been to open up prospects for the future for Iran and France together. The main orientation of the economy, which Iran had under the shah and which was imposed on it by the United States, has changed. In fact, we cannot continue on this path of becoming another country which is the policeman of the Persian Gulf, trying to keep our people in utter poverty in order to have a nuclear power station or what have you. Instead of this, we have other things to do.

[Unidentified speaker] Does this mean that you give up your participation in EURODIF definitively?

[Qotbzadeh] We give it up definitively. [end recording]

I may add that Iran's share in EURODIF was 10 percent.

Qotbzadeh Addresses Church Service

NC171502 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 17 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 17 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, on the third day of his official visit here, today visited parishioners of St. Merri Church to thank them for having let him and 60 other people conduct a 10-day hunger strike there two years ago.

He was greeted by Father Xavier de la Morandais, just concluding a mass, who said: "I met you two years ago at the entrance of this church, unknown and persecuted....We welcomed you because you were looking for a place to fast and pray for your persecuted friends in Iran."

He then turned the pulpit over to Mr. Qotbzadeh who, visibly moved, told the congregation: "All Iranians today know about the St. Marri Church. I won't hide from you the fact that we had knocked at many church doors without success."

The Iranian Revolution was "above all a revolution of faith, belief and spirituality", he added. "Accept God, believe in Him, have faith. We have shown with our revolution that God listens to the pleas of a people".

Mr. Qotbzadeh also underlined "the Iranian Revolution's ties to democracy and human rights".

One parishioner asked him as he left the church: "I very much like your remarks on God and human rights, but I am sorry you didn't speak about the fate of the American hostages in Tehran. Why don't you free them?"

Their fate was "in the hands of the American Government," the official replied.

He returns to Iran next week, having arrived in France on February 15.

Qotbzadeh Meeting With Priest

LD171820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to our representative in Paris, this afternoon Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, met with the priest of the Paris St Mary Church. About 2 years ago a group of struggling Iranian clergymen staged a sit-in and hunger strike at this church in protest against the arrest of Ayatollah Taleqani, Ayatollah Montazeri and Engineer Sahabi. This was a meeting to revew acquaintance with a struggling Christian priest in Paris.

Qotbzadeh Postpones Return Trip

LD182006 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Iran's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is visiting Paris, has postponed his return to Tehran for another day in order to meet with some unofficial personalities there. The spokesman [as heard] did not further elaborate, but the postponement is related to the issue of the release of American hostages in Tehran. Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Revolutionary Council, Hasan Habibi, has pointed out that the American hostages' issue will be discussed following the Qotbzadeh's return to Tehran. Habibi has further emphasized that the investigation commission should, more than anything else, look into the issue of the extradition of the ousted shah to Iran. The commission will also have the opportunity to cope with the release of the hostages.

Meanwhile, Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said that the duration for the performance of this commission will be contained to 15 days and the commission may call the hostages into hearings as witnesses. Hasan Habibi has confirmed the statement by President Bani-Sadr that the issue of the American hostages being released is not irrelevant to the duties of the investigating commission.

AFP on Qotbzadeh Remarks

NC182210 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 18 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb. 18 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today in a French television interview that he did not think the American hostages in Tehran would be released within the next two weeks, as was implied earlier by a United Nations spokesman in New York.

"In any event, we are not there yet," Mr. Qotbzadeh said.

"We must not skip any stages. Let's try to take a solid first step with the composition of the commission which is to begin the work," he added.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the investigating commission on Iranian grievances being set up at the initiative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim could go to Tehran this week, "maybe at the end of the week, if all goes well, if the commission really gets set up, if the announcement that it has been formed is official."

"A certain number of people at the U.N. talk a lot, sometimes irresponsibly," he added. "The release of the hostages is not the goal of the commission's work."

Mr. Qotbzadeh has been in Paris since last Friday.

BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON PARIS RADIO 17 FEBRUARY

LD171434 [Editorial Report LD] Paris Domestic Service in French at 1200 GMT on 17 February broadcast a 10-minute live telephone interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. The interview is conducted by Yves Mourousi from the Paris radio studios, and radio correspondent Bertrand Vannier is with Bakhtiar during the interview. Bakhtiar's location is not disclosed.

Mourousi begins by discussing the fate of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and suggests that there is confusion regarding the matter. Bakhtiar agrees with this and says: "There is nothing clear or exact in what Bani-Sadr or Qotbzadeh say. I heard them the other night."

Mourousi turns to the present diplomatic offensive of the Iranian authorities, to which Bakhtiar comments: "Iran is in total international isolation now, or almost, so these people are trying to establish contact with the Western world, which by the way they detest. These people want to explain their position, which to my mind is as obscure as ever. There is full contradiction and full obscurity in what they say."

Vannier asks: "The Iranian Revolution is more than 1 year old now, and one does not hear from you much any more, Mr Bakhtiar. Don't you think that after all, time is playing against you and for the new Iranian regime?"

Bakhtiar replies: "I find that the Iranian regime has nothing positive to propose. I find above all that there is terror and there are certain demonstrations such as we have had in front of the U.S. Embassy and these are the two elements that are feeding this revolution, or so-called revolution. So time is not working against those who see clearly in the national and international context. The present regime has nothing to propose." He says he does not believe that the regime will last and adds that after Khomeyni's disappearance one day, no one will follow the new president of the republic and there will be rivalry which will be dangerous to the country.

Mourousi then asks:

"Regarding the inquiry into the shah's deeds, do you think that the Iranians in power at present would accept a conclusion which is not a real condemnation?"

Bakhtiar says: "First of all, what is a condemnation in a case like this? History condemns or approves the personalities who have played a role of some duration and of a certain importance." He says the present regime, "in order to save face, has committed an enormously stupid act by occupying a foreign embassy, taking of hostages--diplomats who have, after all, diplomatic immunity. The regime could have sent them home and closed the embassy."

Mourousi asks Bakhtiar about his own future in Iran, and Bakhtiar replies: "I have never despaired of my fate or my future but I do not have illusions." "I am not inspired to the same degree as Mr Bani-Sadr, who knew at the age of 17 that he would become president of the republic. If I intend to play a political role this is by relying on my active past. I find that the present solution is an absolute failure for Iran. One must after all think about organizing the country on clear, solid and progressive foundations and above all with a national sense. If things continue like this, we will lose even our national identity."

Bakhtiar then says he believes he has a following in Iran. "According to information in my possession, if there (?had not been such harrassment and oppression and freedom of expression) there would have been quite a number, especially people who can think and people who belong to the intelligentsia, who would have approved--and do approve--the recordings I am sending there. They are being listened to. They are being passed around nearly everywhere, secretly. I have information that is extremely encouraging."

Mourousi asks: "How can one reorganize Iran without the military, without a real police, without administration remaining or new administration to be established?"

Bakhtiar says these things were present a year ago, and goes one: "Mr Khomeyni could have reformed it, could have purged it, if you wish, could have arranged all this in a logical and reasonable manner. As he has no plan at all, we are now in a period which I call entirely chaotic. So with a minimum of commonsense everything can be organized. I know that Mr Khomeyni's wrongs are not less than those committed by the shah against Iran."

After a largely indistinct passage in which Bakhtiar continues to attack the Khomeyni regime, Mourousi asks: "Is a coup possible?"

Bakhtiar says: "I do not think a coup would be possible. I do not wish it. But at any rate various forces are increasingly becoming organized in Iran and you may soon have the pleasant surprise of seeing a country, with a past and a civilization, returning to a more logical basis.

Mourousi: "How soon is soon?"

Bakhtiar: "First of all I do not know; and second,I would not tell you."

Mourousi then concludes the interview.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON DEMAND FOR SHAH'S RETURN

ID151511 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 Feb 80 p 21 LD

[Interview granted by former Revolution Council Chairman Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti to Mahmud an-Najjar in Tehran on 5 February]

[Text] [Question] We have learned that you have met with a delegation of Muslims from the Soviet Union which is now visiting Iran to participate in the [revolution anniversary] celebrations. Can we be told something about this visit?

[Answer] Yes, we discussed a number of issues. It came across to me that Muslims in the Soviet Union believe in Islam as a spiritual ideology and form of worship and at the same time are subject to the Soviet regime. These Muslims probably believe that acceptance of their belief in Islam being combined with subjection to the Soviet regime is inevitable. For this reason we have found that their attitude toward Soviet intervention in Islamic countries, such as the invasion of Afghanistan, is 100-percent different from ours because we in Iran, as Muslims, have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

As far as I personally am concerned, I met with the Soviet ambassador yesterday and told him that such foreign intervention in an Islamic country is illegal, that we strongly condemn it, and that the aim of sending their troops to Afghanistan in fact is to crush the Afghan Islamic revolution or at least harm and contain it.

I said that what is happening in Afghanistan today is being carefully studied by us because the Afghan revolution today is nothing but a legitimate and natural offspring of our Iranian Revolution.

Therefore, in our view and for many reasons the Soviet intervention is regarded as a hostile action against the Iranian Revolution.

Generally, following my meeting with this delegation of Muslims from the Soviet Union, I believe that Muslims there have an Islamic spiritual and worshipping awareness.

It must be added that Islamic spiritual awareness is also a political, social and cultural awareness which is a necessary condition for regarding those brothers of ours as part of the Islamic nation that has awakened from its slumber and is demanding the achievement of an Islamic regime that is neither Eastern or Western.

[Question] In your talks with certain leftist, communist and mojahedin elements you realized that their feelings toward you go beyond disagreement to hatred. Is that true and, if so, what is the reason?

[Answer] In Iran today there is a united front against us and against our stand. Liberals, seculars, leftists and those who toe their line are standing in a single front against us because they realize that if we decisively and strongly succeed in achieving a pure and authentic Islamic regime we will be blocking their path. Therefore, they have launched a large-scale struggle against us. But we realize that if we work sincerely, unite our ranks and concentrate our strength on working for the straightforward Islamic interest we will defeat them and achieve our Islamic objectives.

[Question] There are some who say that leftist groups might seek and indeed are now seeking to take over power, that they are waiting for an opportunity to do so and that their attitude toward you now is some sort of temporary truce. What is you opinion?

[Answer] We are not afraid that these people will take over power unless we fail in our work--because of errors in their the plans or their implementation. In any case, this is a remote possibility because so far we know our path and are pursuing it very correctly. Consequently, through our successful practices we will uphold the interests of the people and will deny any opportunity to these covetous people, as well as others.

[Question] No sooner had you completed drafting the constitution than voices began to call for its amendment. It is known that you were deputy chairman of the committee drafting the constitutions under Ayatollah Montazeri. Why were such amendments not made then and why is the matter being raised now?

[Answer] This matter caused a controversy at the time. Drafting of the constitution needed more time and a calmer atmosphere so that a suitable climate for it could be created. But since this did not happen it was natural that the constitution emerged containing certain points that are incompatible with our present or future conditions.

But we are not unique in this situation. We see, for example, that after the October Soviet Revolution amendments were made to the first constitution. Six years later they [the Soviets] were compelled to draft their second constitution and after 12 years they drafted a third.

After 41 years they laid down a fourth constitution. Of course, it is changing conditions that dictate the changes. Amending some articles in our constitution is not an historical exception. We cannot at present define the articles that might be amended because it is trial and error that will determine the need to amend the articles needing amendment.

My opinion and the opinion of my colleagues in the Council of Experts was that the chapters and articles dealing with the question of religion and creeds could have been worded differently. We put our view to a vote in the council but we did not obtain the necessary votes. Some of these points must therefore be amended in the future.

[Question] As a religious leader, chairman of the Revolution Council and number one in the [Islamic] Republican Party, you are the most suited to answer the following question: Members of various groupings, university students and certain organizations, including leftists and secularists, accuse the religious men of monopolizing power. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This is a false allegation. I have said and my brothers the religious men have repeated time and again that we want to create a believing broad-based bloc capable of shouldering state responsibilities so that we can have some free time in order to devote ourselves to our religious and other duties. As we said, we do not desire power as a wish or as an end in itself. Nor do we wish to abstain, that is to opt out of power if the people's interest calls for it. We do not wish power for power's sake, but neither do we shun it if it helps us to serve the people and please God.

[Question] It is being said that the results of the presidential elections have shown that your Islamic Republican Party, the only official party in the state, is not very popular. How do you explain that?

[Answer] It is wrong to regard the election results as a means for determining the power of the Islamic Republican Party because the party's candidate (Jalal ad-Din Farisi), who is not a man of religion but has great Islamic awareness, withdrew because his Iranian origin was in doubt. So far, this matter has not been verified because the committee for the preservation of the constitution has not yet announced the results of its investigations into the matter. Therefore, the elections took place without the party's candidate and for this reason we cannot tell or judge the extent of the party's success or otherwise.

It is known that on the withdrawal of its candidate the Islamic Republican Party declared its support for Dr Habibi, who got less than 750,000 votes.

[Question] In your capacity as one of the ayatollahs, can you explain to us the reasons for and the magnitude of the differences between Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari? Could these differences lead to the disruption of the unity among the men of religion?

[Answer] This is a serious question and I prefer to answer it in Persian and to have it translated word for word into Arabic.

[Question] But your Arabic is very clear and more reliable than the translation. Can we continue in Arabic?

[Answer] I have no objection. Let us continue speaking in Arabic, but slowly. Granted that all the men of religion in Iran constitute a colossal base, we must nevertheless admit that some differences in opinions and tendencies exist within that base. The base cannot play an important part in unifying itself or in unifying the people except with the help of "one nation" having one policy that is satisfactory to the people. It is then that the base of the men of religion and the people can be united. Therefore, there are the group of men of religion and there are the people. The first group cannot be considered united as it is. The unification of the men of religion can be achieved through a religious leader at the summit. Such a leader can unite the men of religion and at the same time unite the people. That leader is Imam Khomeyni.

As for the dispute between Khomeyni and Shari'at-Madari, I say and emphasize that the dispute between them is over and will not have any mentionable repercussions in the future. Even with regard to Azarbayjan, which is considered to be Shari'at-Madari's religious stronghold, the dispute over leadership there has been resolved with the approval and to the satisfaction of everybody. In Azarbayjan, the people recognize the [religious] authority of Shari'at-Madari and the political leadership of Khomeyni. Those who follow Shari'at-Madari [in religious terms] now support Khomeyni politically in the full sense of the word. I cannot say anything more.

[Question] In your capacity as chairman of the Revolution Council are you in a position to talk about the fate of the American Embassy hostages, and the students' stand on this matter or your attitude toward the students?

[Answer] On this subject, there are several points which I wish to make clear:

1. The student movement at the embassy is part of the popular movement and it did not take place for the sake of the government, the Revolution Council or Imam Khomeyni. Since our revolution is a popular one, I believe that the students should not be opposed. We must given them the opportunity to express themselves like the rest of the people.

2. Naturally, the future of the hostages and the whole operation in all its magnitude have been and will continue to be the subject of constant concern and discussion by the Revolution Council.

3. The Revolution Council has not yet made any decision on the future of the hostages. When it makes a decision, it will announce then and there.

4. As the matter now stands it means that there has been no change with regard to our demands that the shah be returned to stand trial for the crimes committed against the people and that the money he smuggled abroad be returned because it belongs to the people.

5. Nobody expects a decision to be made on this sensitive issue without reference to Imam Khomeyni and his approval.

6. In the event of Imam Khomeyni's approval being obtained on any measure, the students, all of whom follow the course taken by the imam, will immediately abide by it and implement it. It is certain that they will implement it by themselves without any need to exert pressure on them, as long as they are sure that it is the wish and the decision of the imam himself. Otherwise, I do not know how anyone can resolve the issue with them.

[Question] The slogans you raise make certain people abroad believe that you are determined to export the revolution. Where is the truth in that?

[Answer] Please quote me and all the responsible revolutionary leaders that we do not want, do not wish, do not work and will not work to export the revolution in a colonial manner. We are not hungry for expansion, domination or influence abroad. But why are we to blame if certain factions abroad seek to oppose and overthrow their government because of its erroneous practices in government or its failure to respond to the popular demands?

Because our revolution is Islamic, its repercussions know no limit. Some people attract it or are attracted by it. It will export itself by itself without us, who are responsible for it, deliberately exporting it. If the Islamic peoples are bedazzled by the revolution, it is because these peoples have come to hate the Eastern or Western systems of government and the malpractices of their regimes and are seeking a new system. They have found this new system in our Islamic Revolution. Our system is based on Islam which is straightforward, neither Eastern nor Western.

[Question] Now that Bani-Sadr has been elected president of the republic and has succeeded you as chairman of the Revolution Council, as has been reported in your newspapers, what is your primary task?

[Answer] As for Bani-Sadr's assumption of the chairmanship of the Revolution Council as my successor, this has not yet happened despite newspaper reports to this effect. However, this is expected and we will discuss it at the council's meeting tomorrow. (Note: At this meeting, the council approved the granting of chairmanship of the council to Bani-Sadr. As president and Revolution Council chairman, Bani-Sadr becomes the strongest man after the imam.)

The primary question to which Bani-Sadr is devoting his attention is the appointment of a prime minister and the selection of ministers, because this matter is in the best interest of the society in the present circumstances. Naturally, this is done after Imam Khomeyni's opinion is sought and his approval obtained, bearing in mind that the government to be established by Bani-Sadr in this manner will be different from the government that is established according to the constitution, though it will neither be contrary to nor in accordance with the constitution; its basis and source will not be the constitution but the imam himself, exactly as the case is with regard to the Revolution Council. A government that is based on the constitution and is actually a constitutional government will be established, in my opinion, after about 3 months--that is, after the election of the Consultative Council (parliament) and the nomination and appointment of a prime minister by the imam and then the nomination of the ministers by Bani-Sadr and their appointment with the approval of the imam.

Ayatollah Beheshti said: Being a man of religion, I believe that the best way for Bani-Sadr at present is to appoint a provisional government to manage things until a permanent constitutional government is appointed. We will help in this.

Ayatollah Beheshti then asked: In your opinion, isn't this proof that the men of religion do not monopolize power?

[Question] Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, the Revolution Command Council will be dissolved, rather it will dissolve itself to give way to the new government. What will be the role of the members of the Revolution Council (14 members excluding Bani-Sadr) in the political and public domains after that?

[Answer] The Revolution Council will not dissolve itself or be dissolved under any circumstances except by Imam Khomeyni's decision. When nothing is left for the Revolution Council to do--that is, when there is no need for it to exist any longer and it is dissolved--its members will find something to do to serve the people, exactly as they did before the council was formed. We will always put all our capabilities at the disposal of the revolution. God is the vouchsafer of success.

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES ELECTIONS WITH REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD171832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1724 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS five members of the Revolution Council met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, at the Reza'i Heart Hospital tonight. According to the report, Dr Mohammad Beheshti, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Seyyed 'Ali Khame'i, Mosavi Ardabili and Dr Bahonar--five members of the Revolution Council--before their meeting with the imam met and held talks with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni. Following the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti told PARS: During our meeting with the imam today some aspects of important state issues were discussed and the imam issued guidance and instructions regarding army matters, the Revolution Guards, revolution institutions, and, in general aspects of the Majles elections. Dr Beheshti added: The imam's condition is very good and we hope that the blessings of the imam's leadership will continue for the revolution and our revolutionary nation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, told a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the prerequisite for an absolute majority for election to the National Consultative Assembly, which has been described erroneously as a two-tier election, has caused protests to be made to the Interior Ministry. Noting the fact that the deputies should enjoy as much public confidence and support as possible, he said that the Revolution Council has decided that only those who have gained over half the votes cast should be elected to the Majles. If all the deputies are not elected, in the first stage they will be elected on the basis of their relative majorities in the second stage.

REMARKS BY MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD REPRESENTATIVE REPORTED

JN171737 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1800 GMT 16 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The delegations currently visiting Iran to attend its celebrations on the first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution held talks with His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

PARS NEWS AGENCY said that at the beginning of the meeting, the representative of the Muslim Brotherhood--branch of Syria and Sudan--talked about the struggle of the Muslim Brotherhood at the time of Al-Faruq. He said: Following the Islamic Revolution of Iran, we may be liberated. He further said: While in Iran, we consider ourselves in our home and we thank His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri. We came here as guests to get acquainted with the Islamic Revolution, which is attacked by the Israeli information media.

He called for help to counter the Israeli information campaigns and said that the enemies of the Islamic Revolution seek to prevent the exportation of this revolution outside Iran.

REVOLUTION CONGRESS ENDS, RESOLUTION ISSUED

LD182122 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Islamic Revolution Congress, formed at the suggestion of President Bani-Sadr, came to an end yesterday by issuing a resolution.

In the resolution passed by the Islamic Revolution Congress, it has been emphasized that the Islamic Republic Government of Iran will not allow any superpowers to interfere in the political, economic, military and cultural affairs of the country. The same resolution calls for a permanent and continuing mobilization of the people in their struggle against the United States until the full independence of the country in all spheres and the full elimination of the influence of this big Satan.

In the cultural domain, the resolution issued by the Islamic Revolution Congress has called for putting an end to blindly imitating the Western culture and the encouragement of the genuine Islamic values. The Islamic Revolution Congress in its resolution has called for further propagation of free discussions and abolition of any kind of censorship in the mass media.

In the field of economic, [as heard] the resolution has urged a serious and continued campaign against big feudal lords and performance of a real land reform as a vital stage for the continuation of the Islamic Revolution. The same resolution has persistently asked the government to act decisively in this respect and respond to the legitimate rights of the farmers by establishing Islamic, productive cooperatives. The resolution passed by the Islamic Revolution Congress has also stressed the necessity of establishing small industries in connection with agricultural and husbandry raw materials in different parts of the country.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST KHOMEYNI'S PARTY REPORTED

JN171441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 17 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 17 February--The differences escalated today between the People's Mojahedin Movement and the Islamic Republican Party--Khomeyni's party.

The Mojahedin movement staged demonstrations in several streets of the capital, raising slogans describing the Islamic Republican Party as expressing the interests of reaction. Meanwhile, the demonstrators, most of whom were youths, shouted slogans against U.S. imperialism.

Government guards fired into the air in an attempt to disperse the demonstratrations.

Observers expect a further escalation of these differences during the current week in view of the escalation of election campaigns of parliamentary candidates. The parliamentary elections will begin next week.

INA: JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI STAFF REPORTS THREATS

JN171508 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, INA--Editorial staff of the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI daily have been threatened to be killed unless they cease their campaign against the military Mojahedin-e Khalq organization which is in conflict with Khomeyni supporters.

Reporting the threat, the daily said it was received through a telephone call adding that a group comprising between thirty or forty men yesterday attacked the daily's offices. Three of the attackers, it said managed to slip through and threatened to kill the daily's employees.

On the other hand the daily revealed in a despatch from its correspondent in Kordestan that four persons had been executed in that region by the organizations opposing to the present Iranian regime.

IRAQI YOUTH ORGANIZATION PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE TO KHOMEYNI

JN171125 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Feb 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Is Looking for a Husayn" program]

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Muslim youth organization in Iraq. The statement reads: In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Our steadfast Iraqi masses: At a time when the Islamic nation has been living a period of stagnation and the despots' oppression has increased; at a time when mankind has lost hope in both the East and West after having tried them and suffered much from them; at this time God almighty sent the nation a savior, who rose up from among the ranks of the oppressed to save them from the chains of Eastern and Western colonialism.

God almighty has sent to us and to all the oppressed an imam for the nation and a leader for its revolution in the person of Imam Khomeyni, may God grant him long life and maintain him as the champion of all the Muslims and the oppressed.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution of all the Muslim and oppressed peoples in the world--which was launched by our brother Iranian mojahedin who laid its foundations in Iran--we, in the name of the faithful Iraqi people, ask God almighty for the complete recovery of our imam and to grant him long life. We congratulate our great imam, our Iranian brothers, the struggling Iraqi people and all the Muslims of the world on this glorious occasion. We ask God to guide their steps to enable them to achieve victory over the arrogant superpowers.

Our Iraqi Muslim people: We do not consider the day when Islam triumphed over atheism, when God's soldiers triumphed over Satan's soldiers to be a day for the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran alone but also a day to pledge allegiance to revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni.

Our Iraqi Muslim people: On this day, we place [word indistinct] in the hands of Imam Khomeyni and we pledge him our allegiance as our leader and imam in Iraq. We want all of our brothers in the world to know of this fact so that they may rise in their turn to pledge their allegiance to the imam as the imam and the leader of all the Muslims and the oppressed in all parts of the world. The holy tradition says that all those who die without knowing their imam die as pagans.

[Signed] Muslim youth organization in Iraq. 24 Rabi' al-Awwal, 1400 Hegira.

ACTIVITIES OF MOBILIZATION WEEK BEGIN 19 FEB

LD171950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The national mobilization corps has issued a statement on the preparation of activities for mobilization week, saying that the program will be divided into four parts: conservation of consumption, blackout practice, traffic control, and more labor for higher production. These tasks will be implemented throughout mobilization week.

As regards conservation of consumption, the mobilization corps suggests that people do their utmost to avoid any increases over normal levels of consumption, and that they take (?serious) steps for reducing and limiting the use of foodstuffs, fuels, water and electricity. Concerning the blackout practice, necessary preparations will be undertaken by the people so that in the case of a hypothetical enemy attack they will have a secure place to use and their homes will be hidden from the view of enemy aircraft. Naturally the hours of the blackouts will be announced publicly later.

Concerning the traffic plan, too, it was suggested that the people of the city of Tehran only use public transport from 23 through 25 February, that is during the last 3 days of the mobilization week. They should not use their own cars.

According to this report the fourth part of the program of the national mobilization corps during mobilization week will concern work and greater production. The mobilization corps asks all citizens to show their revolutionary maturity by making essential goods in large quantities and by initiating higher production.

A national mobilization corps spokesman said that during the last 3 days of national mobilization week traffic control will be the duty of the people and the police. He asked for the cooperation of the struggling and heroic people and all government organizations, Islamic groups, and all groups that meet in mosques, requesting that they help promote these activities. The national mobilization week will begin throughout the country on 19 February.

ARMY COMPLAINTS COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD180958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Announcement issued by the commission investigating complaints against purges made in the army; date not given--read by announcer]

[Escerpt] In the name of God. The commission investigating complaints made by the dismissed army personnel began its work on 30 January 1980. It has received reports prepared by the personnel and is currently engaged in studying these reports. The commission will only investigate reports concerning the recent purges in the Islamic Republic Army. Therefore, individuals who were dismissed by the army in recent years, were paid severance pay or pensioned off may not refer to the commission.

ARMY COURT ORDERS END TO SIT-IN BY ARMY PERSONNEL

LD171144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1112 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of the Iranian Army; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to notify all army personnel who have staged a sit-in at Tehran University that since their sit-in is contrary to the explicit order issued by the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and since this action is tantamount to cooperation with the counterrevolutionaries, considering the explicit order issued by the president, if the personnel fail to end their sit-in within the next 24 hours and fail to report to their respective army units, they will be dismissed from the Army of the Republic of Iran and will be prosecuted.

[Signed] Mohammadi Reyshahri [not further identified], the Islamic Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

End of Sit-In

LD181150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The sit-in staged at Tehran University by army personnel for the past 7 days was ended today following a message by President Bani-Sadr.

In a telephone conversation at 1415 today, the chief of the president's secretariat told a PARS correspondent: at 1230 today President Bani-Sadr asked me to meet the brother army personnel at Tehran University and, while communicating his message, ask them to end their sit-in.

The president's message notes that the army will be reorganized, and also says: the problems which our army brothers are facing will be solved with God's help. Our attempts are aimed at solving all the problems of our army brothers. Naturally, our army brothers may refer to the presidential secretariat for negotiations and settlement of problems.

JOINT MILITARY STAFF CHIEF CONGRATULATES BANI-SADR

LD191104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The chief of the Joint Military Staff has sent a cable to Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, congratulating him on being appointed as the commander in chief of the armed forces. The text of the telegram is as follows:

Your Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Now that with the order of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, you have been appointed as the commander in chief of the armed forces, I present my sincere congratulations on behalf of the personnel of the armed forces. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran by accepting to obey Your Excellency, will do their best to promote the sacred aims of the revolution and the propagation of the exalted teachings of Islam, and they will be proud and honored.

[Signed] Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Military Staff.

PIRANSHAH DISTRICT OFFICER TENDERS RESIGNATION

JN181056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 18 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 18 February--Fattah Hoseyni, the district officer of the western Iranian town of Piranshah, has tendered his resignation in protest against the multiplicity of centers of powers in the town. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports today that Hoseyni resigned because several political powers are intervening in his jurisdiction, rendering him incapable of performing his duties.

POLLUTION IN TEHRAN REACHES DANGEROUS LEVEL

LD171410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dr Ettekar, the head of the preservation of the environment organization, announced in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY: Pollution in Tehran has reached such a level that it is strongly recommended that the city should be evacuated by the very old and the very young.

Stressing the fact that the country's executive organizations should coordinate to solve this dangerous problem which threatens the lives of the inhabitants of Tehran, Dr Ettekar said: The pollution in Tehran has reached such a level that we clearly see its effects; the pollution has reached a level that it shortens one's life span; the amount of lead and carbon monoxide that the people of Tehran inhale is higher than the accepted level and very dangerous.

Explaining the cause of the pollution and the ways of fighting it, Dr Ettekar said: Two factors contribute to the pollution in Tehran: first, the natural factor, that is the presence of the mountains around Tehran which have created a bowl around Tehran; second, the industries, motor vehicles, dust, the garbage spread around the city and the domestic and commerical cooling and heating systems.

The head of the organization for the preservation of the environment said: This organization has proposed two projects for fighting pollution: first, utilization of liquid gas in public transport vehicles; second, imported motor vehicles should be controlled in such a way that their engines, while burning gasoline should produce less poisonous materials.

Stressing the fact that the city's garbage is causing dangerous pollution, he said: The municipality is responsible for collecting the city's garbage. This is necessary and vital under the present circumstances when the pollution exceeds the accepted level.

Regarding the preservation and safeguarding of wildlife reservations and control of fishing and hunting, Dr Ettekar said: In this connection, the natural resources and environment guards will be strengthened and will begin work soon. The guards will confront the law-breakers and pursue and penalize any form of infringement of the natural resources.

Concerning the prevention of pollution in the northern and southern waters of Iran, the head of the organization for the preservation of the environment said: Regarding the northern waters we are holding meetings with the Soviet overnment, so that the factory wastes of that country which have more poisonous contents do not enter the sea unpurified. Also, drilling for oil should be in such a manner as not to contribute to pollution.

He added: Regarding the southern waters, we are busy holding discussions with all the neighboring countries to the south or Iran.

COPPER PLANT BEGINS EXPERIMENTAL OPERATION

LD141354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to our reporter from Kerman, to mark the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, experimental operation of the giant copper installations in Sarcheshmeh has begun.

Preparation of this giant plant in Sarcheshmeh, Kerman, was achieved following round-the-clock efforts by Iranian engineers and workers some time ago. Fortunately, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution victory, the experimental operation of this giant installation began.

BANI-SADR ISSUES WARNING TO KURDS, PROTESTING SOLDIERS

NC151529 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 15 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 15 (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today served notice on the Kordestan Democratic Party that it could have a fight on its hands if it chose to use force to back demands for an autonomy plan that amounted to secession.

[Words indistinct] told an Islamic congress of groups which supported him in his landslide presidential victory last month that the plan as presented by the KDP was unacceptable. The party wanted all the affairs of the country's troubled northwestern Kurdish provinces in its hands, including the army, the gendarmerie (?and) the police, he said.

"(?I am) not afraid of the word autonomy but if these are the conditions of autonomy then this is secession," he added. "If you say fight, we fight," he said.

His comments came in a marathon two-and-a-half hour speech covering some of his political, economic and social plans for the country. The congress, at the massive Azadi (Freedom) Sports Complex outside Tehran, coincides with the beginning of the run-up to National Assembly elections next March 14. Mr Bani-Sadr, who polled more than 75 percent of the votes in his presidential victory, has stated publicly that he will endorse no candidates in the elections.

The congress, which will continue through the weekend, is [words indistinct] as a clear attempt by the 46-year-old president to ensure that the parliament with which he will have to work will be as favourable to him as possible.

Bani-Sadr also took a hard line on another issue by handing out an ultimatum to 4,000 soldiers staging a sit-in at Tehran University calling for Islamic councils in the army and re-instatement of colleagues retired in recent purges. "The Islamic way is iron discipline. I want these people to end the strike, otherwise with the powers given to me I will issue the expulsion order," he said.

An estimated 3,000 delegates from all over Iran heard the president call for a strengthening of the role of Islam in the life and running of the whole country and a refusal to compromise with the superpowers.

Inquiry Into Kamyaran Clashes

LD151822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to our Kermanshah correspondent, the investigation committee of the special Kordestan mission arrived in Kamyaran at noon today. The committee, after a short stop at the Kamyaran gendarmerie headquarters, began investigating the recent clashes in Kamyaran.

Kamyaran was calm today but assailants periodically fire at Kamyaran using grenade launchers and other weapons at night.

According to the same report, the Muslim, Kurdish Pesh Merga are in control of Kamyaran and the gendarmes are stationed at their posts.

The investigation committee of the special Kordestan mission, which is in Kamyaran, arrived in Kermanshah last Tuesday in order to investigate the causes of the recent clashes in Kamyaran, Javanrud and other areas around Paveh.

Montazeri on Kordestan

LD161354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At 1430 today, a number of Beirut University professors met the illustrious jurisconsult, His Great Eminent Ayatollah Montazeri, who referred in a speech to the squeamishness of Muslims, saying:

If we want to rid ourselves of foreign overlordship, both Eastern and Western, then in the first place we should rely on ourselves and should refrain from Westernism [Gharbgera'i].

Ayatollah Montazeri added: We are not against Western science and technology and we have used the West's scientific and industrial advancement. But we do not wish to remain only the consumers of Western products. We oppose such unbridled actions as setting Vietnam aflame and devastating Hiroshima with a bomb.

Ayatollah Montazeri then referred to Islamic economic problems, adding: An economy is either under capitalism, where capital is amassed by various means, including by iniquity, usury, murder and plunder, or under communism, where ownership is totally abolished. We can see that neither of these methods is correct, since the USSR still needs to purchase wheat from the United States and if the export of U.S. wheat to the USSR is stopped, the people of the USSR will perish. Iran believes between these two viewpoints in limited ownership.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the disturbances in Kordestan and in other parts of our country, saying: These disturbances have arisen due to provocations by the enemy. The enemy is not marking time and is continually engaged in hatching plots. For instance, Iraq has not observed the rules of goodneighborliness and is resorting to provocations and kindling fires in Kurdish-inhabited and Arab-inhabited areas in Iran.

Iraqi Attempts To Create Unrest

LD171218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, a group of Iraqi bandits stole some 250 head of cattle belonging to Iranian cattlemen at about 1900 yesterday at [name indistinct] near Qasr Shirin. However, the bandits were immediately chased by Iranian gendarmes.

According to the gendarmerie commander in Kermanshah, the cattle were retrieved by the Iranian gendarmes. Quoting Kermanshah officials, a central news bureau correspondent reported that the Iraqi Government, in order to create unrest in the Kurdish-inhabited areas in Iran, has hired some people and paid them to plunder villages and create unrest on western roads in the border areas in Iran. In the course of the past few days, a number of individuals have been captured. During investigations, they have confessed that the Iraqi Government took their wives and children as hostages, thus forcing them to cause unrest in Iran. Moreover, (Sardar Jaf), an agent of the former satanic regime, takes advantage of facilities provided by the Iraqi Government to invade villages and gendarmerie posts along our border almost every night, especially in Tuleh Kuh and Gard-e No.

Meeting With Special Mission

LD171936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY members of the investigation and study commission of the special delegation to Kordestan attended a gathering of the citizens of Paveh at the Friday mosque this afternoon and investigated local views and proposals as well as recent developments in the region. The same report says that the members of the commission later met with representatives of the various classes of the people and various political groups at the office of the governor of Paveh and continued their investigations concerning the recent clashes in Kamyaran, Javanrud, Ravansar and Paveh.

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